IS US DUMPING CHEMICALS IN BRITAIN?

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

June 6, 1960

OPD REPORTS FROM EUROPE
PAGE THREE

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 177 No. 24 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. June 6, 1960

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HEADS FMC CHEMICAL UNITS: William N. Williams, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, who has been named manager of its chemical divisions, with headquarters in New York. Dr. Carl F. Prutton, FMC executive vice-president in charge of its chemical divisions, has resigned for reasons of ill health, effective June 30.

Welch's FDA Regime To Come Under Probe

A special committee of scientists is being set up by the National Research Council "to review policies, procedures and decisions" of the antibiotics branch of the Food & Drug Administration during the recent tenure of Dr. Henry Welch as head of the branch.

A similar review will be made of FDA's new drug branch. The committee is being formed at the request of Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming.

Another group of special investigators is being established by Mr. Flemming at the same time to review specific acts and charges leveled against officials of the FDA that they had been lax in enforcing the food and drug laws.

Announcement of these new developments was made to the Kefauver drug-price investigating committee last week

—Continued on page 49

Chemical Plant Slated To Exploit Coal Waste

A plant to make chemicals from coal mine waste will be built by North American Coal Corporation adjacent to its Powhatan, Ohio, mines.

The unit, using a process developed under a joint study program with Strategic Minerals Corporation, will have an aluminum sulfate capacity of 40,000 tons annually. Eventually, aluminum oxide, iron oxide and other chemicals will be produced.

Initial production at the plant has been scheduled for June, 1961. Construction costs are estimated at $1 million.

Chemical Trade Loses a Round As House Unit Rejects Change In Delaney Anti-Cancer Clause

The chemical industry has lost a crucial round in its fight with Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming for changes in the Delaney anti-cancer clause—both in the food additives law and the proposed color additives legislation. The house commerce committee has rejected industry pleas for major surgery on the clause. Instead, it has decided to go along with the HEW Secretary, who contends that limited scientific knowledge makes it impossible to establish safe tolerances for cancer-producing substances.

Chemical makers have two more chances of getting the clause changed, but no one gives either much hope of success.

The first will be when the color bill comes up on the house floor for passage in about ten days, at which time it would be in order to offer an amendment. The second will be at the time the bill goes to conference with the senate to iron out the differences between the two legislative bodies in the measure.

No Anti-Cancer Clause

The senate bill contains no anti-cancer clause. Failing in these efforts, the chemical industry may resume the fight next session.

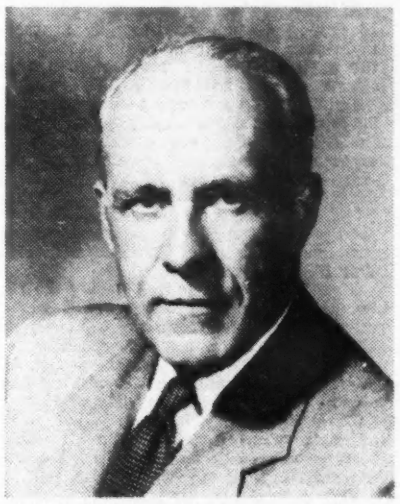
The issue was largely settled when the house committee, after three days of arguments behind closed doors, voted last week to report the color bill, S 2197, to the house with the Delaney clause intact.

Several proposals were made to amend the clause in line with suggestions contained in the Kistiakowsky recommendations that the safety of a carcinogen be based on scientific judgment. All such attempts were turned down.

One small concession was made to industry and is said to be acceptable to Secretary Flemming. This is that in instances where a substance has been classed by the Food & Drug Administration as a carcinogen, the manufacturer or sponsor of the substance shall have the right of appeal to the secretary, who will appoint a committee of experts to pass on the question.

The decision of the scientific group will relate only to the question of whether the substance is, in fact, a carcinogen. It will not deal with the matter of the safety of the substance, as proposed by indus-

—Continued on page 53



HEADS CSC AFFILIATE: James V. O'Leary, former general sales manager of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, who has been elected president of Northwest Nitro-Chemicals, Ltd., CSC's Canadian agricultural chemicals affiliate.

Isocyanate Big Thing In Nat'l Aniline Future

Allied Chemical Corporation has big isocyanate plans in mind—a tripling of production for its National Aniline Division at the Moundsville, W. Va., plant. In question is toluene di-isocyanate. Potential of Moundsville by the middle of next year: 25 million pounds.

The expansion will necessitate a multi-million dollar investment in new construction and equipment at Moundsville.

Actual construction of new facilities will begin immediately and will be com-

—Continued on page 66

O-Xylene Getting Another SD Push; Sinclair Joins In

Scientific Design Company apparently has come up with the answer to many a phthalic anhydride producer's problem: flexibility of feedstocks. The New York engineering firm told OPD today (June 6) it has "an entirely versatile catalyst which permits phthalic makers to use either naphthalene or o-xylene as a starting material in fixed-bed plants."

This is encouraging news to the burgeoning o-xylene industry. Capacity for o-xylene now is reckoned at around 76 to 78 million pounds.

But expansions by existing producers and entry into the market by new ones are expected to raise the ante to nearly 280 million pounds in 1961.

Sinclair Latest Entrant

Latest entry into the o-xylene scramble is Sinclair Oil Corporation, which, it is reported by trade observers, will put up a plant in Houston, Tex., with a capacity in excess of 30 million pounds a year.

Previously, Cities Service Refining Corporation had announced it was putting up a 120-million-pound-per-year plant at Lake Charles, La., and Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation had announced a 70-million-pound-a-year plant at Corpus Christi, Tex. (OPD, 4/25/60 and 4/4/60).

Other o-xylene producers include Cosden Petroleum Corporation, Big Spring, Tex. (10 million pounds annually); Humble Oil & Refining Company, at Baytown, Tex. (6 to 8 million pounds a year); Sun Tide Refining Company, Corpus Christi, Tex. (30 million pounds annually), and Oronite Chemical Company, at Richmond, Calif. (30 million pounds a year).

Scientific Design reports that to the phthalic anhydride producer using a fixed-

—Continued on page 38

Commercial Solvents Now Has a Big Yen for Europe

In keeping with the onrushing tourist season, Commercial Solvents Corporation comes up with this timely piece of information: It has a big yen for Europe.

The New York-based chemical producer is thinking of expanding into the European Common Market and is also mulling over some "minor acquisitions" abroad.

Disclosing this evidence of corporate wanderlust is W. S. Leonhardt, CSC's financial vice-president, who reports that negotiations for expansion overseas are still in the formative stages.

Mr. Leonhardt says Commercial Solvents is not engaged in merger talks with any other company.

Apart from storage facilities—a methanol depot in Hamburg, for instance—and sales agencies in a number of European countries, CSC has not been active on the continent since 1944 when it built a penicillin plant for the British government.

OPD Reports From Europe

UK Chemical Worries: US Dumping, Euromart, GATT

Dumping, the European Common Market and the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade. These are different faces of the prism through which the British chemical industry views the American chemical industry—its No. 1 supplier and a tough competitor for world markets.

Britain is an exporting-importing country. Nowhere is this more evident than in chemicals, which may account for as much as one-fifth to one-quarter of the United Kingdom's total volume in exports. And today UK businessmen feel that these exports are vulnerable.

Dumping is seen as a current and growing problem. The marginal costs of operating a modern chemical plant above domestic needs permit low export prices which can demoralize markets, British officials say.

In private conversations, British chemical company executives mention many cases in which they claim "small fluctuations in US domestic demand release floods of low-priced goods into our markets."

The division of Europe into two rival commercial blocs is particularly bothersome to chemical men who aren't assuaged by the British-sponsored European Free Trade Association. A Common Market, excluding Britain, might freeze the UK chemical industry out of the European market which it considers its greatest potential.

The failure of the first negotiations between the EFTA seven nations and the Common Market six-nation group was a disappointment, but recent evidences of greater flexibility in British and EFTA policy has brought new hope that an irrevocable split can be avoided.

In addition to the new EFTA and Common Market negotiations to start this Thursday (June 9), a major element in current British policy is worldwide tariff reductions through the GATT negotiations to start next September. Britain apparently will offer extensive duty cuts as concessions in this drive for lower tariffs around the world.

One reason for the British worry isn't hard to find: UK chemical exports to the EFTA in 1959 averaged $6.1 million a month and $7.2 million for January and February of this year. Exports to the Common Market averaged $10.8 million a month last year and averaged $13.1 million during January-February. Exports in the first three months of this year were a little over $7.6 million—$160,000 more than in the like quarter of 1959.

Current charges before the UK Board of Trade that US ethylene glycol makers are dumping their product in Britain highlight the fears of dumping. UK ethylene glycol producers have asked the Board of Trade to impose an anti-dumping duty on imports of ethylene glycol from America.

The Board of Trade keeps all details of such cases confidential while they are under consideration. But it is understood that British ethylene glycol producers have cited import prices in England that are less than the domestic US price, a *prima facie* case of dumping under British law.

It is also reported that ethylene glycol importers have not denied this price differential, but are arguing against a duty on the grounds that the UK industry has not been injured and that the national interest isn't involved. The

—Continued on page 55

This is the second in OPD's new weekly series of on-the-spot reports from the European chemicals market. The first article, which appeared in the May 30th issue, dealt with British chemical potential today.

Paint Men Leaving Oil Friends And Making New Synthetic Ones

As paint and varnish sales mount in the years ahead, the protective coatings industry will leave behind some old friends—who will not share proportionally in the increase—and, on the other hand, will gain some new ones. That's the view of government economists after an extensive study of the paint industry's process material requirements. The trend is toward synthetic substitutes, these economists says, and no change in the trend is presently in sight. This means, of course, declining use of fats and oils in paint formulations.

The gloomy outlook for the fats and oils people is contained in a special article in the latest issue of *The Fats and Oils Situation*, published by the Department of Agriculture. The article was prepared by George W. Kromer of the Agricultural Marketing Service staff.

Paint Up, Fats Down

Mr. Kromer finds that production of paints, varnishes and lacquers has doubled during the past twenty years, but direct use of fats and oils has declined, reflecting the trend toward replacement of drying-oil type coatings by synthetic resin-based materials. Over this period the drying oil-plastic usage ratio has declined from 5.7 to 0.8.

Paints and varnishes account for over 80 percent of the total drying oil used in the US while floor coverings, oilcloth and other products account for the remainder.

In 1959 about 900 million pounds of drying oil were consumed by these industries, about 300 million pounds below the 1950 record high and the smallest quantity consumed since the oil-short days of World War II.

Mr. Kromer reports that during the past twenty years the production of paints, varnishes and lacquers has doubled, but use of fats and oils has dropped from two pounds to about 1.2 pounds per gallon of all coatings produced. During the same period the use of plastics increased from 0.3 pound to about 1.3 pounds per gallon of coatings produced. The trend reflects the technological changes taking place and the shift is still in progress, he said.

Other pertinent facts in Mr. Kromer's article are:

Total production of paints, varnishes

—*Continued on page 62*

Zirconium Sponge Plant Due for Start-Up Again

Columbia - National Corporation will soon resume production of zirconium sponge at its Santa Rosa plant, near Pensacola, Fla.

The company, a subsidiary of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, stopped production in December, after the government had questioned the quality of the company's zirconium metal sponge produced there. The problem of quality has since been worked out with the Atomic Energy Commission and the Navy to the satisfaction of the government.

Ink Business Bought By Columbian Carbon

Columbian Carbon Company has just moved to strengthen its already substantial printing ink business by acquiring Ander Chemical Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The latter produces inks and specializes in the packaging field.

The transaction involved between $2.5 million and $3 million in cash, Columbian Carbon reports.

Ander, now a wholly-owned subsidiary, will retain its present chief executives at the helm: president, George W. Nider, and vice-president, Carl W. Aneshansel.

Columbian Carbon, in addition to its ink business, is a major factor in carbon black and iron oxides, and also explores for, produces and sells natural gas and crude oil. Its printing ink business is vested in Fred'k H. Levey Company, a subsidiary of some thirty years.

Sales of Columbian Carbon in 1959 totaled $76 million.

Allied Chemical on Stream With Liquid Alum Facility

Allied Chemical's Corporation General Chemical Division has started up production at a new liquid aluminum sulfate plant near Los Angeles.

Located at General's El Segundo production center, the plant was built to meet the demands of paper mills, water companies and other consumers in the southern California area.

The new unit becomes the division's twenty-ninth facility producing dry or liquid alum in the US and Canada.

Balfour's Palm Oil Bid Of 7.25 Cents Accepted

General Services Administration has accepted a bid of 7.25 cents a pound from Balfour, Guthrie & Co. for the purchase of 2,458,000 pounds of stockpiled palm oil. In getting the award, the New York concern won out over three other bidders.

Meanwhile, GSA has another 35.3 million pounds of palm oil which it means to sell to the trade in lots of 4 to 6 million pounds over six-month intervals (OPD, 5/30/60).

Sodium Compound Price Cut

Sodium lauryl ether sulfate (30 percent active ingredient) has been reduced 3 cents a pound across the board by American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md. Under the new schedule, tankcars list at 19½ cents a pound, drum carlots at 20½ cents and smaller quantities at 21½ cents.

The Week's Price Changes

Inositol, Linseed Meal, Soybean Oil, Tin, Tung Oil Advanced. Coconut Oil, Copra, Greases, Tallow, Vanilla Beans Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Inositol, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 60).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).

Prices Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast., ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
New York, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Fish oils, refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (p. 57).
Mexican cut, 25c. per lb. (p. 57).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

June 3, 1960	May 27, 1960	June 5, 1959
110.31	110.29	110.29

Chemical Money? Try Ecuador

Anyone with some spare investment money and some chemical know-how might find the climate in Ecuador to his liking these days—especially if he has an interest in fertilizer, sulfuric acid or caustic soda. Facilities for the manufacture of these materials have high priority among the essential industries in the country, with the government giving a pat on the back to any private enterprise that wishes to engage in their production. Since the economy of Ecuador is largely agricultural, the fertilizer business is one that the authorities look upon with great favor.

A team from the International Cooperation Administration has just taken a look at the chemical picture in the country, and although recognizing the agricultural needs, points out that Ecuador is still not ready for an anhydrous ammonia operation.

Raw Material a Problem

There is still not enough raw material available and there would be only a limited market for the product during the next three to five years, the ICA people report.

Ammonium sulfate manufacture in conjunction with a sulfuric acid plant is being suggested as an initial step in advancing domestic fertilizer production. At the same time, the ICA investigators point out, such an activity would be producing a basic acid that can be used to develop a chemical industry.

The prospect of establishing a caustic soda and chlorine facility also was found to be feasible by the technical team. The members say the market for products of

—*Continued on page 37*

PETROCHEMICALS SALES MANAGER: Dewey Mark, former general sales manager of the chemical division of Vickers Petroleum Company, who has joined Tennessee Oil Refining Company, Houston, Tex., a division of Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, as manager of petrochemical sales.

Shell Chemical Producing Polystyrene on Com'l Scale

Shell Chemical Company is now producing and selling general purpose and high impact polystyrene on a commercial scale.

The polystyrene is being produced for Shell Chemical at the Wallingford, Conn., plant of American Cyanamid Company. The manufacturing processes embody new technology developed by Shell Chemical at its Torrance, Calif., laboratory and at Shell Development Company's Emeryville, Calif., research center. The raw materials, like the processes, are Shell's.

'Delrin' Acetal Plastic Cut 8 Cents by duPont

"Delrin" acetal resin has been reduced 8 cents a pound—to 80 cents a pound for truckload quantities—by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

"Delrin" is duPont's newest thermoplastic, described as a tough, rigid engineering material designed primarily as a replacement for die-cast metals.

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'MH-30': What Does It Do?

What does maleic hydrazide ("MH-30") do to tobacco, aside from controlling "sucker" or shoot growth on the stem of the plant?

Nothing at all, says Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, which developed the material. Just apply it properly and perfectly acceptable smoking tobacco will be obtainable, vows "MH-30's" maker.

Not so, allege the tobacco companies. Too much density or leaf, too much sogginess and bad texture, and a resulting poor taste are some of the effects, they say. Furthermore, they report a loss of firmness and an inferior burning-rate.

Department of Agriculture has such strong feelings about the whole thing that it has been warning tobacco growers that continued use of "MH-30" could seriously jeopardize the tobacco price support program—as well as the domestic and export markets.

USDA says the buyers have been complaining loudly about the chemical. They reportedly say they will not buy any tobacco they know has been treated with maleic hydrazide. Demand is likely to suffer both in the domestic and foreign markets, USDA adds.

But, to pick up another part of the argument, there are those who say the whole controversy is just a simple economic thing.

They claim that a pound of untreated tobacco will produce two or three more cigarettes than a pound that has been treated. That, these sources allege, is enough to cause the tobacco companies to take a strong stand against the chemical product.

In backing up its position, the Naugatuck, Conn., division has this to say:

"The evidence that our statement is correct is the more than 1 billion

—Continued on page 58

Philadelphia & Reading Corp. Finds Own Niche in the Chemical Industry

Philadelphia & Reading Corporation has stepped into the chemical business via acquisition of a majority interest in Chatham Chemical Corporation. The acquired company has been given a new name—Chatham-Reading Chemical Corporation—and a slate of top-priority expansion plans. These include a new ethylene oxide plant, tetraethyl lead and tetramethyl lead facilities and acquisition of the antifreeze and automotive chemicals business of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

3M CHEMICAL DIVISION V. P.: Joseph W. Selden, elected vice-president of its chemical division by Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Houston Chemical Corporation, a Chatham-Reading subsidiary, will carry out the expansion scheme. Upon completion of the plants, which will be located at Beaumont, Tex., Houston Chemical will rate as the nation's third producer of gasoline additives, along with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Ethyl Corporation.

Expected Sales: $40 Million a Year

Sales are expected to total some $40 million annually.

Purpose of acquiring the CSC business, Philadelphia & Reading officials explain, is to assure markets for the ethylene oxide output.

Harold D. McGowan, president of Chatham, has been named president and chief executive officer of Chatham-Reading. Howard A. Newman, president of Philadelphia & Reading, will be chairman of the board; and Vincent H. Shea, chairman of Chatham, has been named chairman of the executive committee.

Another Chatham-Reading subsidiary—Wabash Chemical Corporation—operates a large sulfuric acid facility in the vicinity of Chicago. No expansion plans have been announced for this unit.

Construction of the plants at Beaumont will get under way immediately. Expected cost: about $20 million.

Philadelphia & Reading has long had an eye cocked toward the chemical industry, but its interest was known only to lay in the ponderous deposits of coal silt around Pottsville, Pa. A scheme to ex-

—Continued on page 40

Sulfur Mining 'Miracle' Of Freeport Starts Up

Freeport Sulphur Company proudly plans to announce today (June 6) the start-up of commercial operations at the world's first offshore sulfur mine—an engineering miracle in steel that rises high above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Located in fifty feet of water seven miles from the Louisiana coastline, the island is reportedly the largest permanent

—Continued on page 38

Sterling Starts Up Unit

A $2.5 million pharmaceutical plant has been dedicated at Sydney, Australia, by Sterling Pharmaceuticals, Pty., Ltd., a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc. The new plant brings to forty-three the number operated by Sterling in twenty-four countries throughout the free world.

Tidelands Storm Is All Over And Now Chemical Men Know Their Underwater Landlords

The long-standing dispute between the federal government and the Gulf Coast states over ownership and—what's more important to the chemical industry—the right to lease and regulate the development of the sulfur, salt, oil, gas and other mineral deposits of the submerged coastal lands is now settled. Texas and Florida are owners of all the lands seaward from their coasts for a distance of 10½ miles. Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama own lands extending out only for a distance of 3½ miles.

The issue of ownership was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States last week in two lengthy opinions—one dealing with the Florida claim separately—in which three members of the court dissented in part.

The only matter left in dispute is the question of coastliness—the point from which offshore measurements begin. Because of past involvement in the ownership dispute, Chief Justice Warren and Associate Justice Clark did not participate in the case.

Sulfur Is Big Chemical Interest

Chemical industry interests revolve chiefly around the sulfur deposits which lie off the Louisiana coast and are considered to be enormous.

At the present time, only one sulfur development project is under way in the disputed area—lands between 3½ and 10½ miles off the coast of Louisiana.

That is the Freeport Sulphur Company operation, which the company is announcing today. (See separate story on this page.)

In another move, the same company last month signed a lease with the government to begin development of the salt resources beneath the sulfur deposit.

Almost all of the oil and gas development has been in the disputed area off the Louisiana coast also. Last year, these lands produced some 28,635,980 barrels of crude oil, 1,749,362 barrels of gas liquids, 173,507,500,000 cubic feet of natural gas and 27,573,000,000 cubic feet of casing head gas.

The developments have been largely under the regulation and supervision of the state. It now is a matter for the federal government to deal with.

Louisiana has announced that it will seek a rehearing of the case at the next term of the court in October. Its delegation in congress, meanwhile, plans legislation to overturn the decision at least to the point of having all the Gulf Coast states treated alike. It does not appear likely that either move will succeed, however.

The decision was an interpretation of the submerged lands act of 1953 which

—Continued on page 62

Monsanto Adding Capacity For Parathion Insecticides

Monsanto Chemical Company is under way on a 50 percent expansion of its parathion facilities at Anniston, Ala. With completion in November of this year, production capacity for the two broad-spectrum insecticides will stand at some 18 million pounds yearly.

As part of the expansion project, the St. Louis, Mo., company also is installing a preliminary activated sludge waste treatment facility adjoining the parathion-methyl parathion production unit. The latter, reportedly, is already the world's largest.

The increased capacity, Monsanto says, is needed to accommodate rapidly expanding demand for the insecticides—up more than 50 percent in the past two years. The materials are used on cotton, citrus fruit, deciduous fruit, forage and vegetables.

STERWIN ASS'T SALES MANAGER: Francis A. Baldauski, named assistant sales manager of Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Hazardous Label Bill Wins Committee Favor

The hazardous articles labeling bill, S 1283, has been ordered reported to the house for passage by the house commerce committee. The legislation is in virtually the same form in which it passed the senate last year, with the changes sponsored by the chemical industry.

Efforts of the Food & Drug Administration to amend the bill to broaden its control over the labeling of foods and cosmetics were turned down by the committee.

So were American Medical Association proposals that the bill apply to commercial-size products as well as those packaged primarily for household use.

Chairman Oren Harris of Arkansas announced that he will seek a special rule from the house leadership which will give the bill preferred status on the legislative calendar, so that it can be called up for consideration at an early date.

The committee will file a formal report this week, after which Mr. Harris will apply for the rule.

The bill is the result of three years of ef-

—Continued on page 62

Fertilizer Producing Firm Is to Have Three Parents

Stauffer Chemical Company, Shell Chemical Company and Western States Chemical Corporation will form a new company to produce a full line of complex solid fertilizers for the western market.

A plant will be located adjacent to Stauffer's unit at Dominguez, Cal., and will be in operation in early 1961. Capacity will be in excess of 50,000 tons per year.

Butyl Rubber Capacity Is Increasing at Humble

Humble Oil & Refining Company has a big facility increase scheduled for production of butyl rubber at its Baytown, Tex., refinery. By the second quarter of 1961, the company expects to raise output from 125 million to more than 170 million pounds a year.

Output is also being boosted at Humble's Baton Rouge, La., refinery, with a project that will increase output to more than 44 million pounds a year. A second expansion is under way there and should be completed next year.

Ammonia Plant Out of Mothballs and Up for Grabs

A big ammonia plant has been taken out of mothballs, and will be put up for bids by General Services Administration. The so-called San Jacinto plant, built during World War II at a cost of approximately $20 million, will be offered for public sale August 1, the agency announces.

GSA is now accepting sealed offers on the facility, which is reportedly the only property still available for industrial development on the deep-water Houston, Tex., ship channel.

In addition to an operating ammonia plant and supporting facilities, the multi-million dollar installation includes approximately 4,300 acres of land suited for a variety of industrial and commercial uses.

The plant is one of the few remaining from the government's emergency fertilizer program for overseas distribution just after World War II.

For purposes of the sale, the acreage has been subdivided into forty-one tracts ranging in size from thirty-six to 289 acres. Seven of the larger tracts have channel frontage; others will have when the proposed widening and realignment of the channel is completed. One tract, of 266 acres, has its own ship basin and a 1,500-foot dock.

The entire area is laced with a network of highways and rail lines.

The ammonia plant, located in the extreme northwest corner of the property, is being operated under a lease and will be sold subject to that lease. Adjacent to the plant site are a shop and warehouse area and an administrative area with supporting housing, all tracts to be offered separately.

GSA says that bidding procedures will permit the grouping of tracts of the bidder's selection under a single bid.

Competitive sealed bids will be received until 1 p.m. CST August 1 by GSA's business service center at room 404 Federal Building, Franklin and Fannin Streets, Houston.

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SPICE ASS'N PRESIDENT: Howard C. Wolf, manager of purchasing for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., who has been elected president of the American Spice Trade Association.

Electronics Termed Bonanza for Plastics

Plastics makers in search of new marketing opportunities should look to the booming electronics industry. Only 25 to 30 percent of the plastics potential in this field has been reached, enthusiastically reports Ralph L. Mondano, manager of the Maynard, Mass., plastics plant of Raytheon Company.

If you're aiming to break into this field, advises Mr. Mondano, the first thing to consider is that today's big electronic plastics customer is the government.

"Therefore," he goes on to say, "any company which hopes to do business in this area must have adequate government contract negotiators, high-level quality control and inspection procedures, a mechanism for attaining and holding to the satisfaction of the customer certificates of material compliance, and a bookkeeping procedure satisfactory to the government contracting agencies."

The present market, Mr. Mondano estimates, is running at some $250 million annually. "The future size is unlimited as more and more unique applications are being found every day." But the caliber of men needed to keep up with plastics sales growth is high, he warns.

Before entering the field, the Raytheon man adds, a company should examine itself in respect to two primary requisites: sufficient personnel with know-how and drive, and capital.

"Many companies," Mr. Mondano cau-

—*Continued on page 40*

Michigan Chemical to Use Gas at Its Magnesia Works

Michigan Chemical Corporation will soon have natural gas for operating purposes at its new seawater magnesia plant in Port St. Joe, Fla.

This will replace standby oil facilities which the plant has been using during its going-on-stream period.

Installation of new equipment, including a special rotary kiln, was recently approved by the St. Louis, Mich., company.

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Picture: US Exports to Drop Off Sharply; European Shipments to Go Up

US exports of nitrogenous fertilizers are likely to decline 37.5 percent in the next year—from 160,000 metric tons of nitrogen to around 100,000 tons. Meanwhile, exports of eight European nitrogen-producing countries are expected to increase by 10 percent—to 2,029,000 tons from a current level of about 1,840,000 tons. Consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers in the eighteen countries of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation is due to go up by approximately 7 percent to 3,125,000 tons. A production rise of 9 percent to 4,597,000 tons is forecast, and imports are believed in for a drop of 9 percent to 532,000 tons.

These are estimates from the latest OEEC study of fertilizer production, consumption, prices and trade. The study shows considerable national variations in price structure, particularly when payment of government subsidies to farmers is taken into account. In most countries, however, prices have been relatively stable over the past few years.

No Gov't Control in Only Four Countries

Only in Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are prices of all types of fertilizers—in straight and mixed forms—fixed by the producers without government intervention, a special supplement to the OEEC study reports. The type of government control exercised varies considerably.

Austria fixes the price of home-produced phosphate and potash fertilizers and Luxembourg controls the price of basic slag fertilizer. Government-controlled maximum prices, government approval for price increases or government formulas for price-setting are used in Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and Turkey.

Greece and Iceland control prices of imported fertilizers. In Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain, government authorities fix the prices of all fertilizers—though there is some consultation with interested parties in France, Germany and Italy.

Subsidies to encourage farm use of fertilizer have spread in recent years among the OEEC nations. The subsidies may be paid to farmers or producers or may give special credit, tax or freight treatment.

Since 1956, ten of the countries have introduced fertilizer subsidies of one kind or another. The value of such subsidies

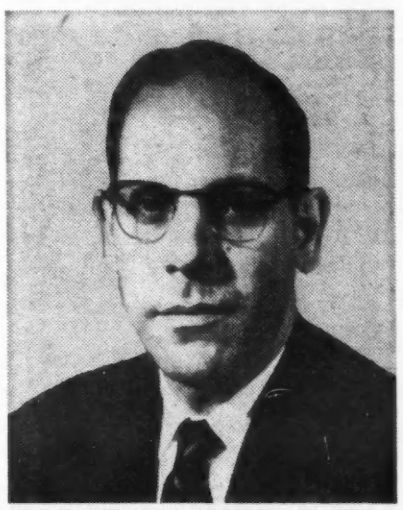
—*Continued on page 49*

Southwest Chemical Sets Its First Producing Facility

Southwest Chemical & Plastics Company, a newly-formed firm, plans to build a plant near Houston, Tex., to supply formulations to the Gulf Coast plastics resin manufacturing industry.

Facilities with a capacity of approximately 10 million pounds a year are being constructed for custom production of blends and dispersions of carbon black and other pigments in polyethylene, polypropylene and other plastic materials.

Laboratory and research facilities will be included to provide experimental blends as required by plastics resin manufacturers. Completion of the plant is expected in September.



STALEY RESEARCH DIRECTOR: Dr. William P. Hagenbach, appointed director of engineering research for the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.

Monsanto Now Takes Another Global Jump

From Australia to Belgium in one week: That's the jump just made by Monsanto Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo. Last week the company announced set-up of a venture in Brussels; the week before it was a project in Sydney (OPD, 5/30/60).

Joining Monsanto in the latest exploit will be Societe Industrielle de la Cellulose (Sidac), SA. The new Monsanto-Sidac organization plans to build a plant in Ghent to manufacture Monsanto's "Saflex" polyvinyl butyral plastic sheets.

Construction will begin immediately and the plant will be in operation in 1961, says Monsanto.

Monsanto, which has a majority interest in the new company, has been affiliated

—*Continued on page 43*

Columbium Metal Mill Set

Molybdenum Corporation of America and Wah Chang Corporation, both of New York, will start construction immediately on a mill in Brazil to produce columbium concentrates. Completion is expected in about a year. The concentrates will be marketed primarily in the US, Europe and the Far East.

Patent-Licensing: Washington Says It's All Right—But

Has compulsory patent-licensing helped or hindered the industries concerned—such as the chemical and drug trades? Has the public benefited? A study by the senate judiciary committee's subcommittee on patents, trademarks and copyrights comes up with affirmative answers for both questions.

But not without qualifications.

While no legislation is recommended, the subcommittee report, which was released last week, makes a number of suggestions for tightening up antitrust enforcement as related to licensing.

What the Subcommittee Thinks

Covered in the report are antitrust decrees entered during the years 1941-57. The subcommittee makes these recommendations:

- The Justice department's present policy of refraining from participation in negotiations between the defendant-licensor and applicant appears to be essential, but the department should also be alert to prevent defendant-licensor's frustration of the purpose and spirit of the decree by demanding too high a royalty or resorting to other dilatory tactics.
- If the department seeks relief concerning applications, the decree should clearly delineate the intent and the obligation of a defendant with respect thereto.
- In appropriate cases the department should require defendants to group patents in a meaningful manner, or to respond to reasonable inquiries by an applicant for a designation of patents which relate to specific products or processes.
- Attention should be given "to developing procedures which would make known on a broader basis the fact of the availability of patents for licensing."
- In cases where cross-licensing is allowed, "extreme care should be exercised to restrict the scope of such licensing to assure that the defendant is not obtaining benefits on a broader basis than it is giving, and that it is not obtaining patents from a licensee which the latter is not willing to license to other members of the industry."
- Companies affected by a consent decree ought to be given a chance to express

—*Continued on page 52*

Lithium Corp. Signs On US Borax as Sales Agent

Lithium Corporation of America, Minneapolis, Minn., today (June 6) revealed that it has appointed United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York, sales agent for its line of lithium compounds in the United States and certain adjacent foreign markets.

The agreement covers the sale of lithium compounds used by the ceramic and glass industries and also calls for the joint promotion and development of other industrial uses for lithium.

US Borax is the world's leading producer of borax chemicals and Lithium Corporation is a prominent producer of lithium carbonate and other lithium compounds.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 11-16.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, international chemical engineering meeting with Instituto Mexicano de Ingenieros Quimicos, Mexico City, Mexico, June 19-22.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 19-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Food & Drug Officials, annual conference, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., June 5-9.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Britannia hotel, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Ontario, September 12-14.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Ottawa, Ont., June 13-15.

Chemical Market Research Association, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., September 22-23; Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, spring luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, June 21; annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 15-18.

Electrochemical Society, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 9-13.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Parenteral Drug Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual meeting, Bristol, England, July 4-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 14.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29; scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 30.

Western Packaging & Materials Handling Exposition, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 15-21.

A These are for a private formula manufacturer of multivitamins. He is in a box. He phoned us about it this morning. We are going to get him out. All in a twinkling, the 5-gallon cans of *Myvax® Vitamin A Palmitate* at special potency and with special antioxidant will be aboard a plane.

B The outcome of some words back and forth with a research fellow doing a monograph on the functioning of the pancreas in experimental animals. Although vitamin A alcohol is not a regular commercial vitamin product, that's what he wants so that's what we are sending.

C More palmitate in the handy form of *Myvapack® Vitamin A*. This will fortify margarine. Fortifying margarine in the Far East is as easy as fortifying margarine in the States. The wooden box contains four cartons of 24 cans each. One can adds enough vitamin A to one batch of margarine ingredients to insure agreement between finished product and label claim.

D This goes to some people who make multivitamin tablets. They have been buying our *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate*. Now they want to incorporate vitamin D. In this shipment we have put it in at the level they want.

E Small order of *Myvax Vitamin A Acetate* for a drug house. Going by air to our New York man, who will drop it off on his way home to Connecticut tonight.

Making vitamin A and keeping it moving is our business. For information and a quotation on our *Myvax Vitamin A Acetate* or *Palmitate*, our *Myvax Dry Vitamin A Palmitate*, our *Myvapack Vitamin A*, just get in touch with **Distillation Products Industries**, Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls .100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd .100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd ....100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, ens., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst., gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh.) 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld .. lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis ... lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S.E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tankwagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	nat.	natural		
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white
dl-	dextro-laevo				
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .20 - .25
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .89 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works .100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06¼
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works .... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0365- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .039 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .049 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 93½% + 30-lb. ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, d.basic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.20 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. drm., works, lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.83.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm, f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb. dms., 15,000-lbs. works, lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —

Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms. lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Angelica root, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F, fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10

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Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works	lb.	.23	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	11.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	11.75	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald.	ton	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l, same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm.	lb.	.19½	—
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	-55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York	ton.	79.85	—

Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys, l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	-10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	-10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.40	- 2.70
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	- 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb.	2.35	—
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.45	- .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs	lb.	.50	- .52
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .56
Central American, bgs	lb.	.53	—
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.56	—
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.69	- .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.68	- .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.59	- .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns	lb.	.58	- .60
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.28	- .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	95.20	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	99.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	93.40	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	97.16	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	- 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	—
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.34	—
Chicago district	gal.	.34	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.34	-
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.34	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.34	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.34	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Mennequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.34	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gla.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—

Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit.		.0075-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0065-	—
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit.		.0075-	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0056-	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	3.25	—
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld.	lb.	.37	—
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.50	—

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.32	—
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.65

Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.98	- 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.58	- .70
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.58	- .80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms	lb.	.62	- 1.00
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22½	- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½	- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.25	—
12-49 dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	—
1-11 dms., same basis	lb.	1.90	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns	lb.	9.25	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	- 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	- 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	- 1.85
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	56.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	56.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			

Best detergent raw material for heavy-duty formulations

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Better detergency

Oronite's recent product and production achievement provides the detergent industry its best commercial source for a high molecular weight alkylbenzene. And ALKANE "60" can be sulfonated to the same quality as the best dodecylbenzenes. For complete information and technical data on new ALKANE "60" contact the Oronite office nearest you.

IMPROVED FOAM—New ALKANE "60" minimizes the need for foam additives. In dishwashing foam tests results showed the ALKANE "60" based product, without a foam additive, performing as well as dodecylbenzene products which included a foam additive. And in washing machine foam tests ALKANE "60", without a foam additive, performed as well as a typical dodecylbenzene with an additive.

Formulation savings and processing advantages can be obtained by substitution of ALKANE "60" sulfonate for foam additive.

BETTER DETERGENCY—In the Terg-O-Tometer detergency test, ALKANE "60" based heavy-duty detergents proved to be better cleaning agents than dodecylbenzene derived products. The ALKANE "60" based product removed more soil at all concentrations—performed well in both soft and hard water.

PROCESSING—ALKANE "60" can be sulfonated and processed into finished detergents as easily as ALKANE "56", without manufacturing modification. Product results are comparable to the high sulfonation quality obtained with ALKANE "56".

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Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.90 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —

Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .2275- .2425
c.l., works ..... lb. .2075- .2225
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed works, E ton.80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.188.90 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ..100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago..100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis..100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. ..... lb. 5.35 5.70
Brucine, cns ..... oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls. ..... lb. .70 .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

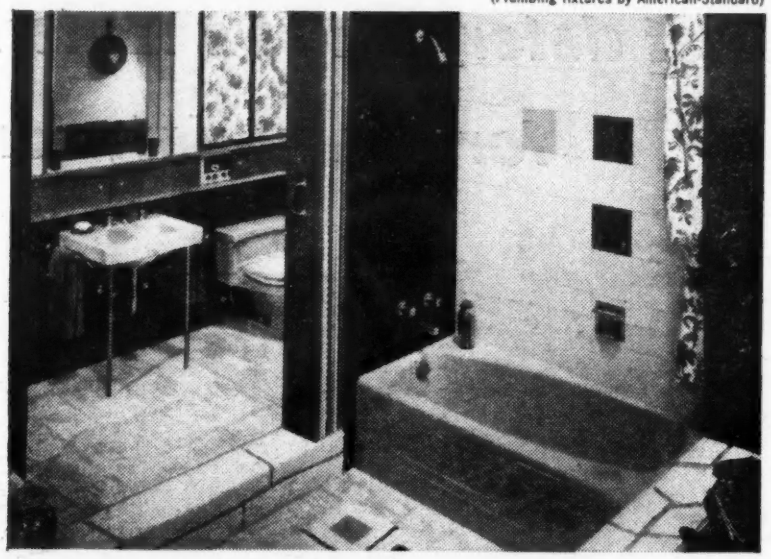
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Butene-1, tanks, works ..... lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works ..... lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —

Borax is a constituent of the vitreous enamel frit from which is made the permanent glaze of our household fittings and appliances. Borax acts also as a bonding coat and rust inhibitor between the metal and the glaze. (Plumbing fixtures by American-Standard)



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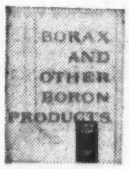

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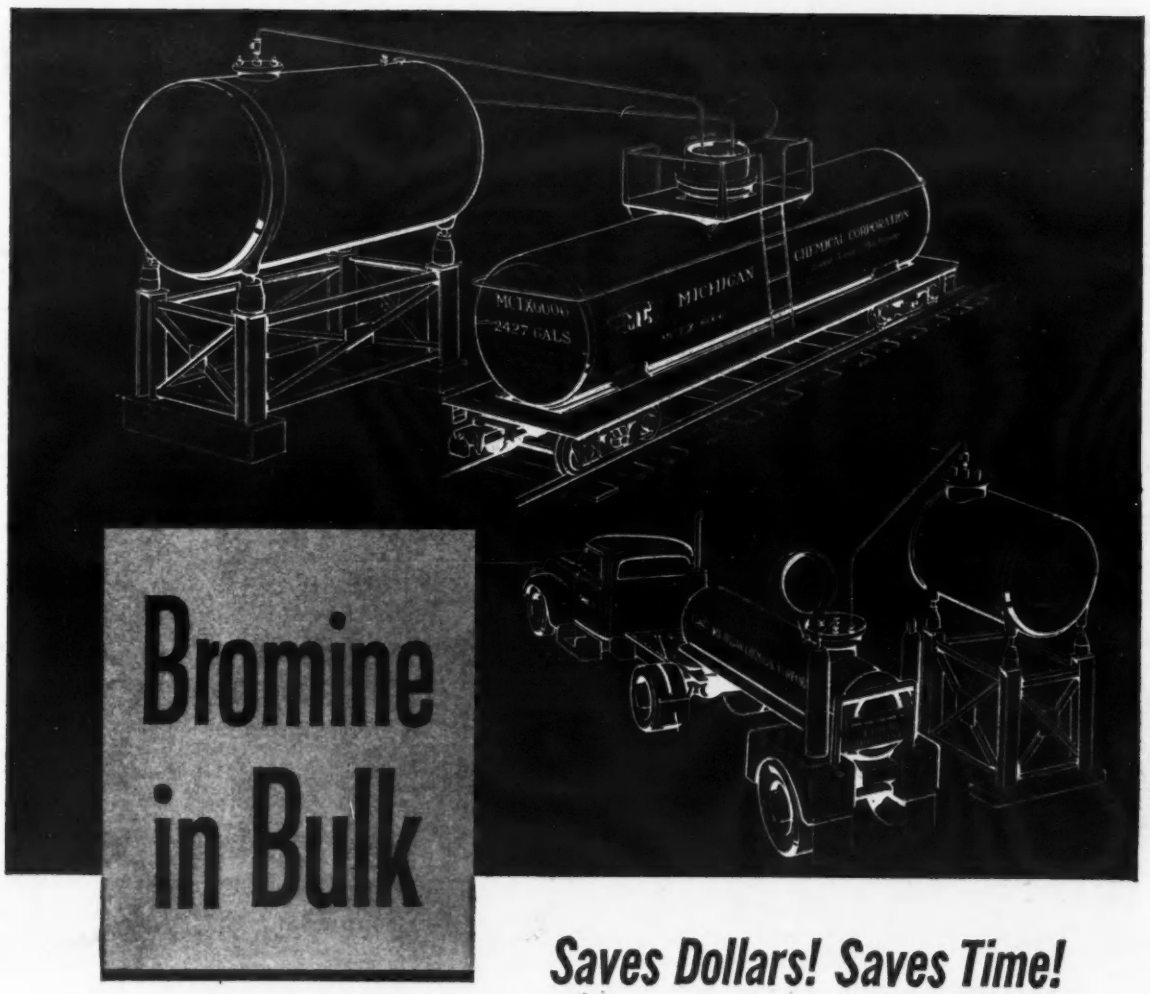
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.95 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.72 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.87 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80 • —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.03 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.76 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.58 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.72 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	2.56 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis,	lb.	1.88 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.23 • —
Calmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.19 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10 • —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	1.96 • —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns.	lb.	1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34 • —
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54 • —
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55 • —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).		
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10 • —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09 • .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 • .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50 • —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	39.30 • —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	32.00 • —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms.	lb.	.27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37 • —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 • .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.86½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.43 • .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	35.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).		
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms.	lb.	1.24 • 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	16.00 • —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	86.00 • —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	80.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	96.00 • —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	97.65 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.		
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	100 lbs.	7.95 • —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	10.00 • —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.		
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y.	lb.	.39 • —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.40¼- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).		
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39 • —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 • .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).		
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.32 • —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	5.67 • —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).		
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	.60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59 • —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	.48 • —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60 • —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61 • —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.85 • —
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.86 • —
ctns., smaller lots	lb.	.87 • —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.35 - .55
White, dms.	lb.	.26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns.	lb.	7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .68
Refd., pure, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .71
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.		
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.00 • —
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.15 • —
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms	lb.	.34 • .36½
tanks	lb.	.31½- —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.52 • —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.57 • —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49 • —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½- —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22 • —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23 • —
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.34 • .36½
tanks	lb.	.31½- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).		
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).		
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00 • —
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16 - —
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.17½- —
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works	lb.	1.05 • —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08 • —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13 • —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.78 • —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.87 • —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 20,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	55.00 • —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton.	85.00 • —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086 • .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131 • —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161 • —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾- .11¾
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots.	lb.	39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb.	3.20 • —
Bleached "B"	lb.	3.10 • —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.30 • —
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	3.15 • —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.	lb.	2.35 • —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15 • —



Bromine in Bulk

Saves Dollars! Saves Time!

LOOK AT THESE ADVANTAGES: Thousands of dollars a year can be saved by converting facilities to receive bromine in bulk. For example, with tank car orders, you save 9½¢ a lb. as compared to the drum price; 10½¢ a lb. over bottles. With tank truck orders, you save 7¢ a lb. over drums and 8¢ a lb. over bottle shipments. You will free considerable capital now tied up in container deposits. Finally, you will save both time and money now used in handling the smaller bromine containers.

BULK STORAGE PAYS OFF FAST! If you use as little as 60,000 lbs. of bromine a year, delivered by tank truck, you can save the cost of the necessary 1000 gal. bulk-storage installation in about a year.

Tank cars are available in 60,000 lb. and 100,000 lb. capacities. Tank trucks contain 14,000 lbs. each.

WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW! Our experience in the storage and handling of bromine is extensive and we want to share it with you. If you would like engineering prints, specifications, and technical counsel, get in touch with us. Michigan Chemical also offers you these advantages: A steady, uncommitted supply of bromine at tonnage prices; and a large bromine bulk fleet for prompt service.

Bulk shipments from: El Dorado, Arkansas and Manistee, Michigan. Drums and bottles from Manistee and convenient warehouse locations.

For complete listing of Michigan Chemical products, see your copy of OPD Buyers Directory Issue, Chemical Materials Catalog or Chemical Week Buyers Guide.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

643 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

C-59-1

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Carmine No. 40—4-Chloro-2-Nitrotoluene

Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.70 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82 - .84
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.86 - .87
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots	lb.	.73 - .74
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.83 - .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots	lb.	.74 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.84 - .85
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.04 - 1.06
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.05 - 1.07
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.		
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd	million units.	.144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, sea.i	kilo.	240.00 - —
solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	kilo.	57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns	kilo.	72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.		
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports	lb.	.19¾- .20
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns	lb.	7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.30 - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.29 - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.28 - —
Korintje "A," bls.	lb.	.34 - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.30 - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850- —
tanks	lb.	.2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2660- —
tanks	lb.	.2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2450- —
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2150- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2300- —
tanks	lb.	.2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125- —
dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2225- —
tanks	lb.	.1925- —
Refd., deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750- —
tanks	lb.	.2450- —
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2450- —
tanks	lb.	.2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks	lb.	.18¼- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15 - .15½
75%, dms., works	lb.	.19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.44¼- .46¼
Split, dms.	lb.	.37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns.	lb.	5.25 - —
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).		
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).		
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms.	lb.	2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	.75 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.33 - —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.36 - .81
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .838
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595 - .668
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .558
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .558
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.585 - .588
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).		
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)		
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).		
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls	lb.	1.10 - —
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).		
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).		
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).		
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¾- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works,	lb.	.70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
frt. equald	lb.	.9 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works,	lb.	2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.88 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99 - —

An enteric coating material, after all, forms a film

In film-forming matters, we are not without experience. We make Eastman C-A-P Cellulose Acetate Phthalate in a special plant under a strict regime of chemical synthesis. Its behavior is uniform and predictable not only in the alimentary tract of the patient, but in the storage and manufacture of the medicament.

The effect does not depend on the assumption that the stomach will empty with timetable precision. The C-A-P film disintegrates rapidly at a pH above 6.8. The disintegration is triggered by intestinal esterases even under the more acidic conditions in the upper part of the small intestine.

That the C-A-P material helps make large-scale enteric coating a completely routine matter can be attributed to its tendency to deposit uniformly, to dry quickly without pinholes, pitting, or roughness. It resists abrasion in tumbling. Properly applied coatings are smooth, glossy, and continuous.

Persons interested are invited to write for technical data, quotation, and help on specific coating problems. Address *Distillation Products Industries,* Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies, Inc., West Coast • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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DPi

Also...vitamins A and E...distilled monoglycerides ...some 3800 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

Distillation Products Industries *is a division of* **Eastman Kodak Company**

6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .57 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .76 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots. lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, (Cassia), cns., dms. lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Java-type, dms. lb. .85 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton 42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton 15.50 - —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton 13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton 35.00 - 36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 20.00 - 35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.70
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155 F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton 41.00 - —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co., kgs., same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .56 - .61
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .16 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .23 - .23½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23¼- .80¾
tanks lb. .25¾- —
Double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .29¼- .33
tanks lb. .26¾- —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¾- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 .65
Copaiba oil, cns lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3633- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½- .46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .31 - .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4133- .4433
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .63
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .38
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .33¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .49¼- —

Effective, May 31st, the name of Enjay Company, Inc. changed to Enjay Chemical Company, a Division of Humble Oil & Refining Company. Enjay Chemical Company will continue to serve modern industry with a complete line of petrochemicals, including Butyl rubber, solvents, resins, plastics, and additive compounds for fuels and lubricants. As a Division of Humble Oil & Refining Company, the Company is determined to become even more important in the growing petrochemical field.

As the pioneer in petrochemicals, and a leader in the marketing of chemical raw materials, it has always been the policy of Enjay to help customers develop new products and improve existing ones. Enjay now has ten sales offices—including the new one recently added at Houston, Texas—standing ready to offer immediate handling of product orders and requests for technical service. Strategically located distribution points also offer benefits of prompt deliveries.

Enjay Chemical Company looks forward to giving its thousands of customers continued and unequalled technical service . . . backed by one of the world's largest research organizations.

HOME OFFICE:
15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

OTHER OFFICES:

Akron	*Boston*	*Charlotte*
Chicago	*Detroit*	*Houston*
Los Angeles	*New Orleans*	*Tulsa*

EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

ENJAY
PETROCHEMICALS

Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .41½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.13.25 -15.75
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.24.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.192.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.187.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1810- .1835
tanks lb. .1610- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .1648- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.56.50 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .10⅝ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .10½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10¼- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅛- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95% tanks, New York lb. .03¾- —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .15⅝- .16
tanks lb. .13⅝- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .13⅛- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret.
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9° C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —

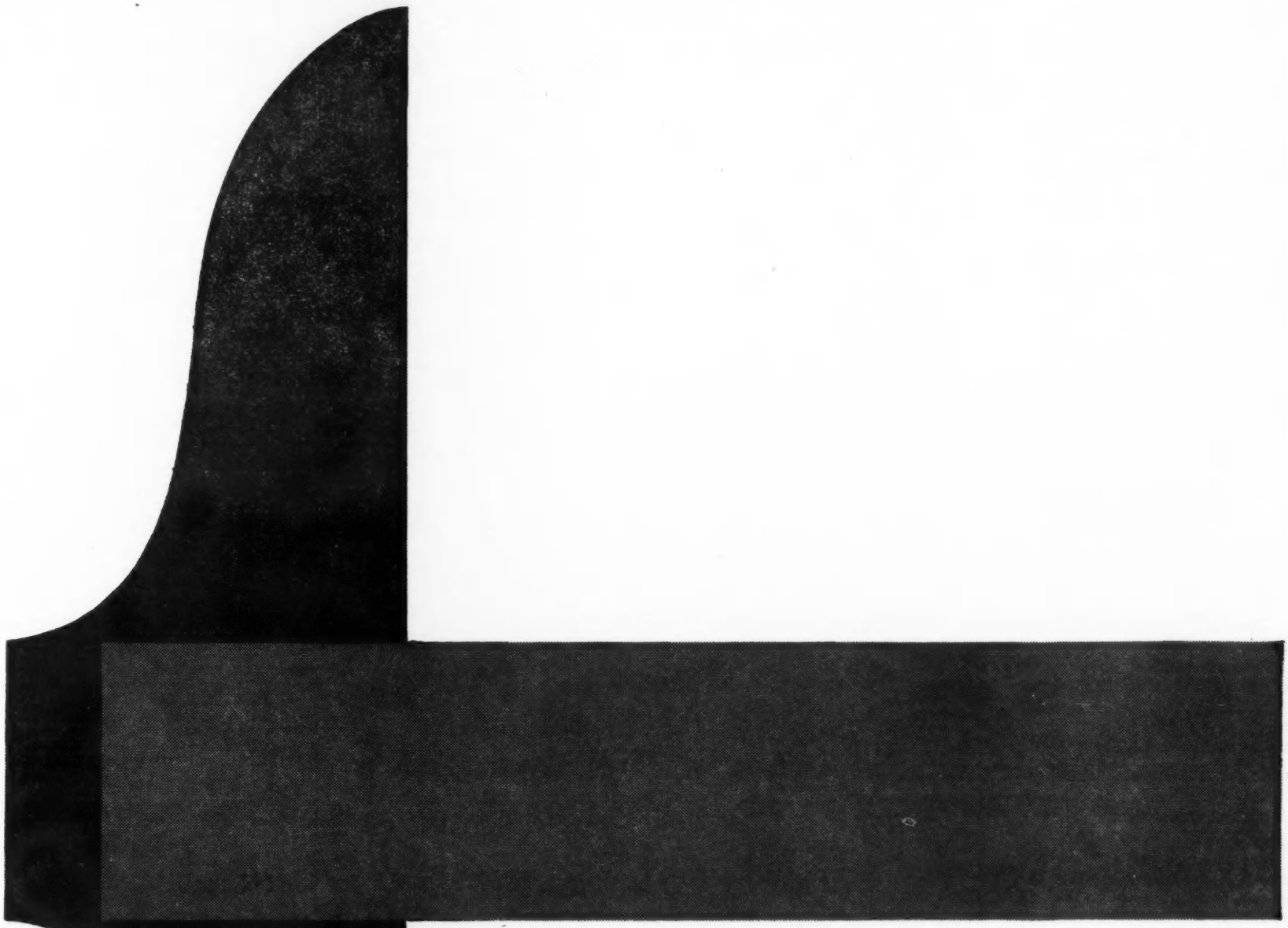
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract, ton.57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l. works, ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E. es lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
black, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾- .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see l-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton.57.07 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - —
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .19 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
6D-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .035 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —



PLANNING! This is the function that makes the Cyanamid Fine Chemicals Department so much more than a bulk producer of fine pharmaceuticals. The ability to devise new products, resolve product problems, or help analyze and realize new marketing ventures, is all part of our custom synthesis service... routinely available to clients. Whatever the nature of your product or problem, "Fine Chemicals" planning and production facilities can be an important factor in your progress.

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FINE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

CYANAMID

Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 39°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
bgs., smaller lots frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .75 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.47 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.33 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .98 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.61 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70600 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .55
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.70 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .72 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.44.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal.21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethy benzoate bots. lb. .75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .41 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E lb. .75 - —
Vis 10, 20, 50 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .34½- —
2 Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
200-lb. lots and over lb. 7.00 - —
100-lb. lots and smaller lb. 7.30 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .44 - .55
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech. dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .70 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29¼
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .09½- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.100.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton.96.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¼- —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Soap grade, dms. lb. .90 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms., lb. .90 - 1.75
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.30 - —

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Are you a producer of polyethylene? Whether your resin is converted into film for wrapping expensive garments . . . or blow-molded into squeeze bottles . . . or extruded into pipe . . . or made into any other end product, you know how important purity is in the basic raw material. When you deal with Gulf, you get polyethylene-grade ethylene of unexcelled purity, plus these other unique advantages: ABUNDANT SUPPLY—Gulf maintains two independent ethylene-producing units and two vast underground storage cavities to assure you continuous availability. FINGERTIP DELIVERY—When you are on the Gulf pipeline, you always have ethylene on tap to satisfy your immediate needs. SOLID EXPERIENCE—Gulf has delivered more than two billion pounds of merchant ethylene in the past seven years, an unparalleled record. Gulf is a major producer of high-purity benzene and ethylene—the two largest-volume organics in use today. If you require these or any other chemical raw materials, why not talk over your requirements with us? Petrochemicals Department Sales Office, Gulf Oil Corporation, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York.

GULF

Quality Petrochemicals to Begin With

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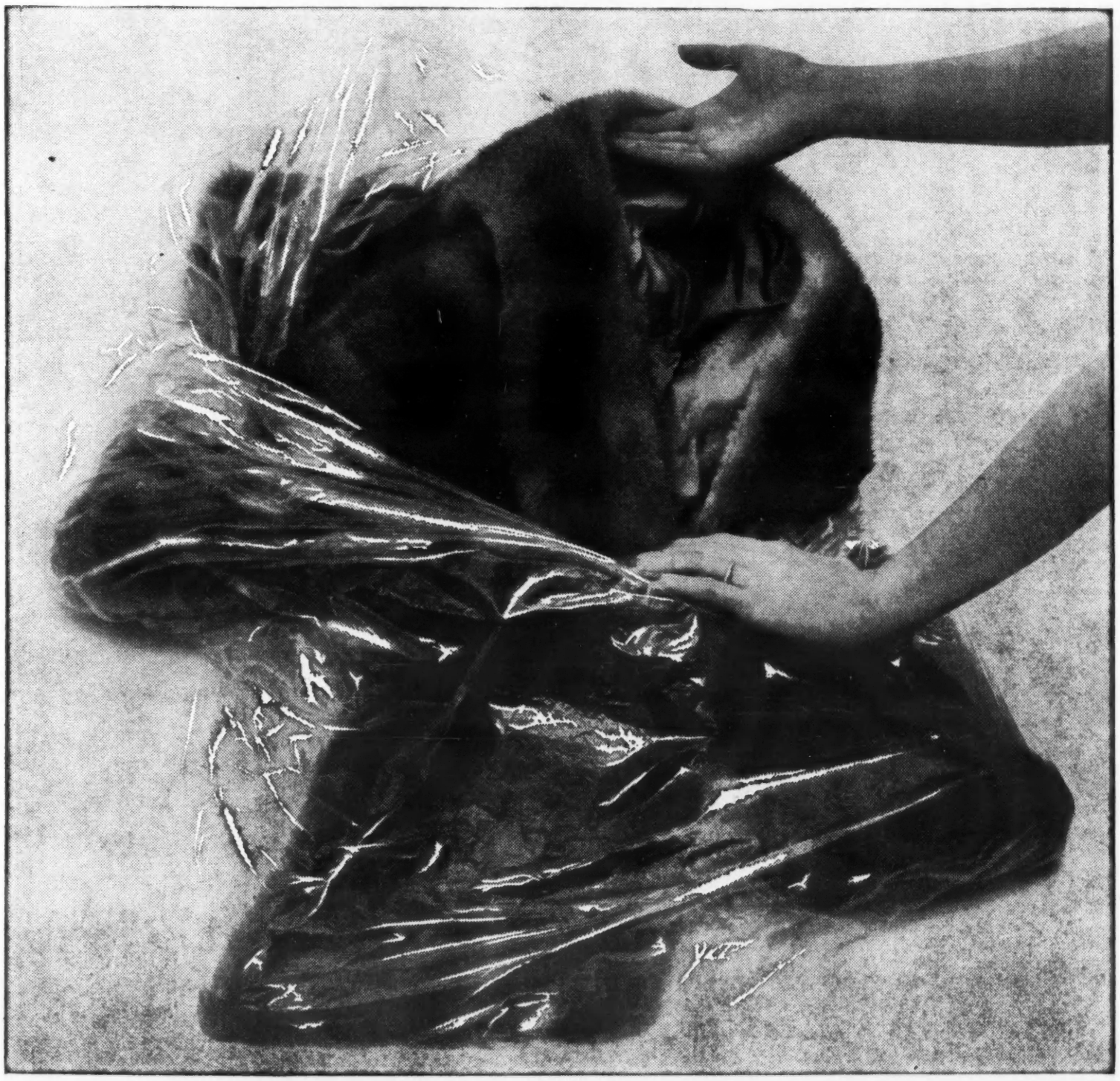

Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb	20.00	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb	22.00	-26.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb	1.90	- 2.70
Synthetic, dms.	lb	1.45	- —
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb	11.50	-14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb	4.25	- 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb	7.75	- —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.	lb	.22	- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs	lb	.28	- —
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb	.14½	- —
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb	.22	- —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.20½	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb	.13½	- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb	.16	- —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16½	- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.18½	- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.19½	- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.21	- —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16	- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16	- —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16½	- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.17½	- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.18½	- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.19½	- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.20½	- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.18	- —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.19	- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.20½	- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.22½	- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.25	- —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.28	- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.30½	- —
267-293, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.32½	- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.34½	- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.36½	- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.38	- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.40	- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.42	- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.44	- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.46	- —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.			
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb	1.80	- —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb	1.88	- —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots.	kilo	150.00	-300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	- —
Bots., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	75.00	- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks dlvd.	lb.	.21½	- .21¾
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19	- .19¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20¼	- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20¼	- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21¾	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20¼	- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.19	Nom.
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	- —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works,	gram.	4.70	- —
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.08	- .09¼
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	- .21¼
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	- .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31¼
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	- .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.06½	- .06¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅞	- .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼	Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾	Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.40	- —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms.	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	.75	- 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.38	- —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more	lb.	.39	- —
Indust., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32	- —
Tech grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	- —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis.	ton.	20.00	- —
100 lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	- —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	- —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	- —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.45	- —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	- —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	- 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70	- .75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.55	- 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.96	- —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	- —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625	- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	- —
Hesperidin methyichalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	- —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	- —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	- —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.84	- —
dms., to 1,100 lbs.	lb.	1.94	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	- —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253	- —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½	- .45¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	- —
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	- —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33	- —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76	- —
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75	- —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	- —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	14.50	- —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.25	- —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.25	- —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.75	- —
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	- 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.92	- —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¾	- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.27¼	- —
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.			
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.48	- .50
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald.	ton.	28.00	- —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.15	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	ton.	30.00	- —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.65	- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	ton.	35.00	- —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.10 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works.. pt. .70 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..100 lbs.19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 • —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 • —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.13.40 • —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis..lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 • —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works..lb. .14 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E..lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W. .....lb. .39 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 1.10 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd..lb. 2.59 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. 2.61 • —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago..lb. .11 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. .....lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. .....lb. 4.85 - 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .84 • —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .89 • —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .93 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.03 • —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.00 • —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. .....oz. 7.00 • —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works....lb. 1.95 • —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis..lb. 1.35 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots. .....lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd...lb. 4.50 • —
50-100 lb. bgs., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd..lb. 4.75 • —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 • —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.25 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .95 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.90 • —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis....lb. 5.05 • —
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. .....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .20 • .23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 • —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .52 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 • —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, East, E. St. Louis, New York City..lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock .....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l..lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis..lb. .12 • —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .46 • .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 • —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns..lb. .35 • —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 • —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works..gal. .38 • —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .75 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19¼- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .57 • —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis.....lb. .33 • —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo.18.00 • —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works..lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy..gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works....lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 • —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .63 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .42 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 99%, c.l., dms., dlvd..gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .44 • —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .72 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .46 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works .....lb. .99 • —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .75 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —

J

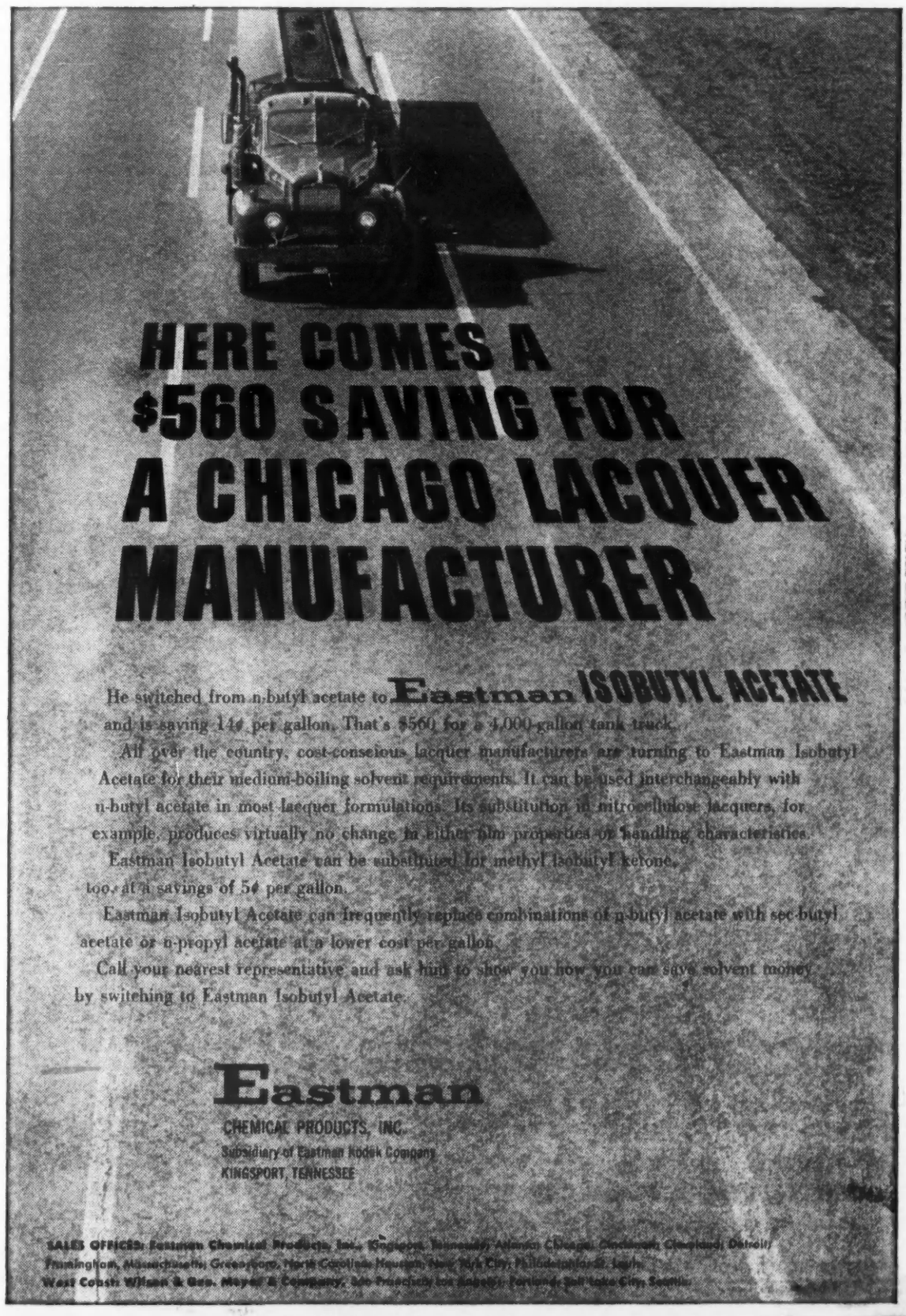
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.75 • —
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .60 • —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .70 • .75
Japan wax, cs. .....lb. .27 • .29
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .16 • .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. ....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. .....lb. 3.25 • —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. .....lb. .42 • .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. ....lb. .38 • .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .10 • .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls..lb. .48 • .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. .....lb. .43 • .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. .....lb. .37 • .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .13 • .15

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Group 3 .....gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 • —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York..gal. .20 • —
Group 3 .....gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 • —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$560 SAVING FOR
A CHICAGO LACQUER
MANUFACTURER
He switched from n-butyl acetate to Eastman ISOBUTYL ACETATE
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All over the country, cost-conscious lacquer manufacturers are turning to Eastman Isobutyl Acetate for their medium-boiling solvent requirements. It can be used interchangeably with n-butyl acetate in most lacquer formulations. Its substitution in nitrocellulose lacquers, for example, produces virtually no change in either film properties or handling characteristics.
Eastman Isobutyl Acetate can be substituted for methyl isobutyl ketone, too, at a savings of 5¢ per gallon.
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West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle

Lactic Acid—Lobeline Sulfate

Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3385- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 25,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.		

Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.68¼- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.		
USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24 - .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.0985- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).		
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.53 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., ens	lb.	9.75 -.12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.35½- —
tanks	lb.	.34½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.68 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.50

Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20 - .25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.34½- —
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).		
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.12 - —
St. Louis	lb.	.1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.43 - .50

Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1560- —
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43¾- —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works	lb.	.46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).		
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).		
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.17¼- —
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works	lb.	6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.50
Messina, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.13 - —
Powd., bls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Whole, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).		
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E.	ton.	14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.		
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	2.75 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.20 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	2.75 - 3.40
96-98%, dms.	lb.	3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	3.20 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.35 - .40
Without leaves, bls.	lb.	.42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	61.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton.	53.50 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1680- —
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1770- .1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1320- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.1431- —
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1481- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.		
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb.	.2030- —
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2330- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1375- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30 - 1.30⅛
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd	lb.	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works.	lb.	9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.56 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Reslated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz.	30.00 - —

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ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
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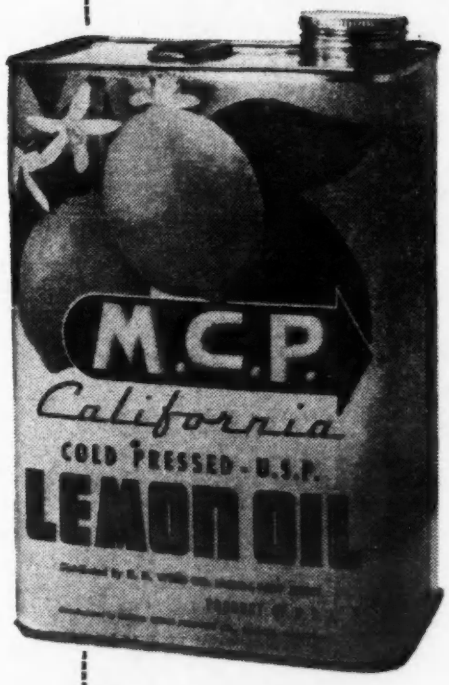

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

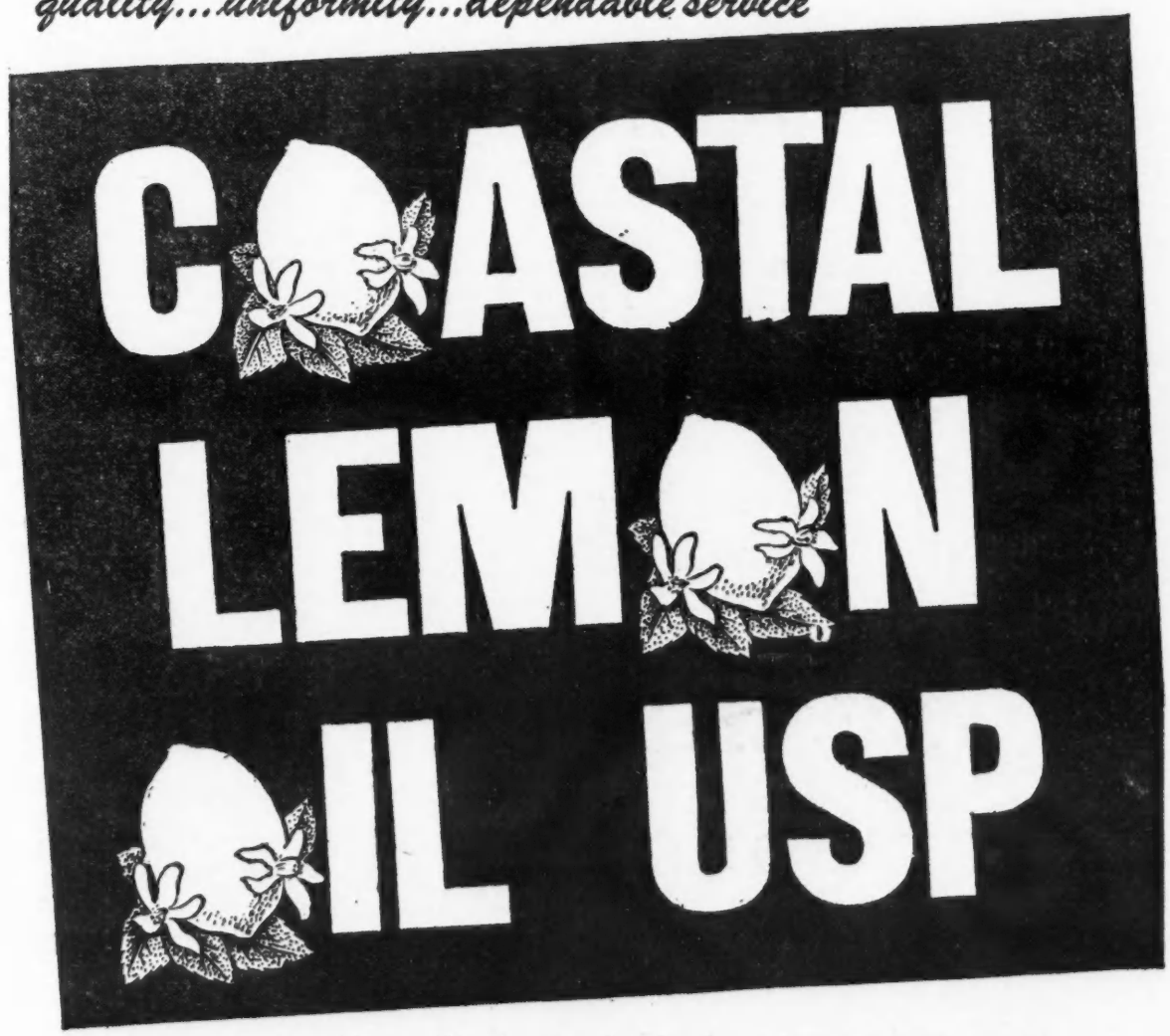
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. ....lb. .33 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Sieuw, No. 1, bls. ....lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. ....lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. ....lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton.39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis, ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. ....lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. ....lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash. ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ....lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald ..lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ....lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums, c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works ..lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 93%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. ....lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ....lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l. works ..100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots ....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ....lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ....lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. equald ....lb. .22½- —
Malic acid, tech., dms ....lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ....lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd ...lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works ....lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ....ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms ....lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ....lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. ....lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. ..lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms ....lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E ton.86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms ....lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ....lb. .35 - .38
DBB, bgs. ....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. ....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ....lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works ..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works ..lb. .65 - —

Marine pitch, dms. ....lb. .04¼- .08
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ....lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ....lb. .38 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .06¾- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 8.60 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs ..lb. 8.40 - 8.50
Japanese, cs. ....lb.12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots ..lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .48 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs ....lb. 4.35 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works ..lb. 8.25 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 75 lbs. per flask, net-flask 212.00 -215.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ....lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ....lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacryclic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald ..lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald ..lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .83 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd ..gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area ..gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd ..gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal ..gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ....gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area ..gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald ..lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ....lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ....lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs ..lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .23½

quality...uniformity...dependable service



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Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .79 - .82
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works. lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p. dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 85½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —

(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .08¼- .08½
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 nr 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanalamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

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Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., divd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E., 100% basis.	lb.	.40	—
tanks, divd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, 100% basis	lb.	.26	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36	—
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis.		.26	—
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.26	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.32	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., divd.	lb.	1.07	- 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs	lb.	.27	- .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.21	- .22
German, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	12.35	—
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	9.90	—
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	9.90	—
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	9.90	—
Morpholine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.56½-	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40	- 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.60	- 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	- 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.26	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.11½-	—
Montana, yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½-	—
Oriental, bgs	lb.	.08	- —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .32½
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.65	- .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-cars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
Group 3	gal.	.13875-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.155	- —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.05	- .06
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.09½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	.16¾
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.00	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).			
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.27	Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30	—
Tech., fib. dms.	gram.	.13½-	—
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Nerol, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	425.00	-575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45	- 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	.68½-	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., divd	lb.	78¼-	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., divd.	lb.	.37	- .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	- .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼-	.23½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., divd	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.28½-	.36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., divd.	kilo.	6.50	—
dms., less than 100 kilos, divd.	kilo.	6.60	- 7.00
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E	100 lbs.	5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.05	- 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	6.55	- 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	7.05	- 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E	100 lbs.	7.55	- 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	—
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
cbys., extra, l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	.40¼
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40½-	.42¼
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	- .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	- .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., divd	lb.	.88	- —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.25	- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. N unit.		1.25	- —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va	lb.	.065	- —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrogeneus process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works.	unit-ton.	3.50	- .80

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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .48 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S.d., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12¾- .13
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz.19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
Orange oil, sweet distilled, Calif., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .35 - —
Expressed, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.25
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .56 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .64 - .66
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathlon, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton.50.00 - —

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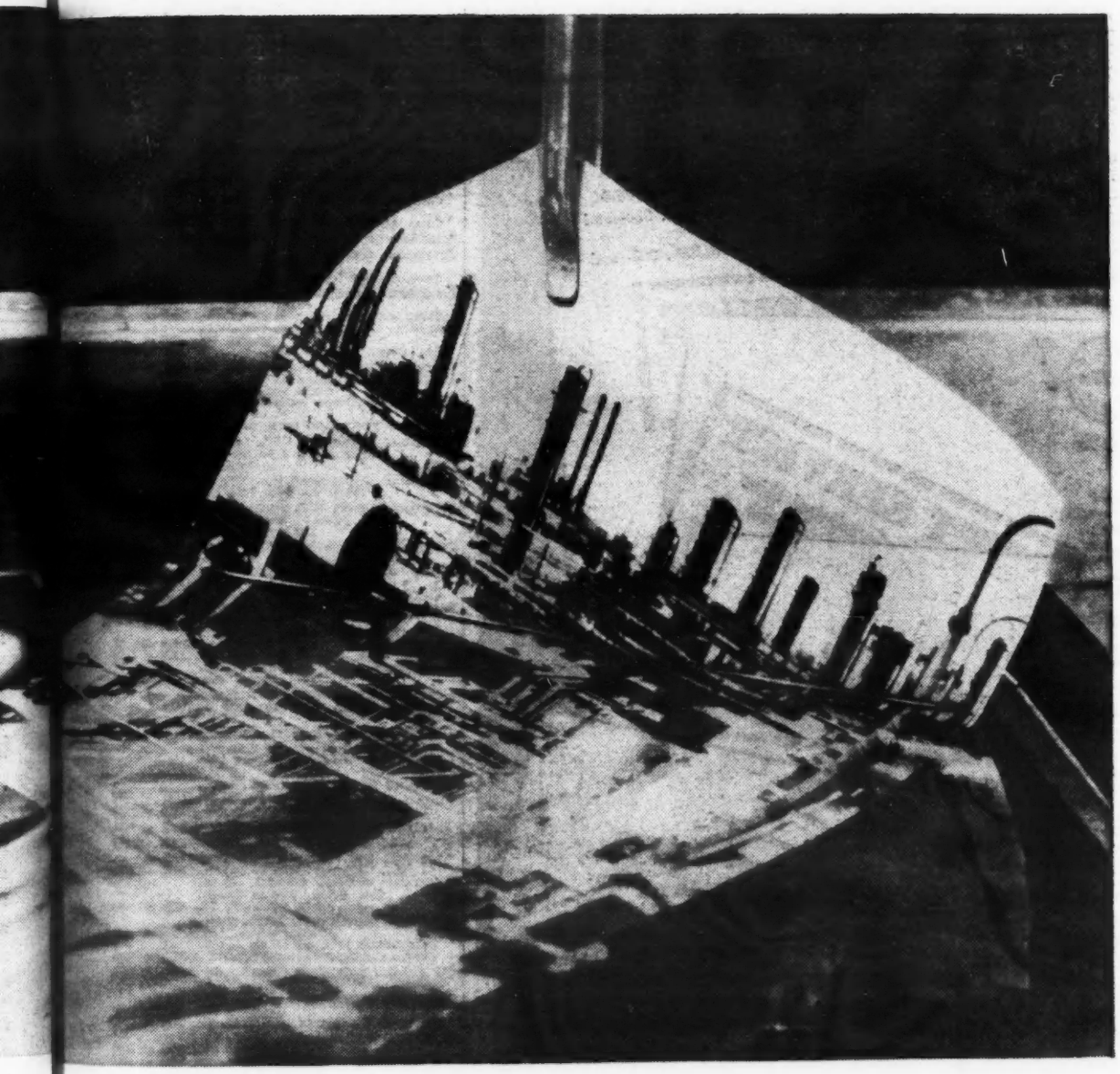
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .16¼- —
lb. .21½—.22
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls. lb. 1.23 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .58 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .58 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. ..... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. ..... lb. .78 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., divd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .11¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. divd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.23
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .11125- .123
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .16¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¼- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lo. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., divd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works. lb. 27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, divd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, divd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, divd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml. fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, divd. E. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, divd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works. lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works ..... lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.798 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.628 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works. lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. ..... lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .17 - .21
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- .20½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb. lots or more. lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .415 - —
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .33 - —



No. 1 source FOR ACETIC ACID

Celanese CHEMICALS

Canadian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, N. Y. 16.

g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works	lb.	1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis	lb.	1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85 - —
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.68 - —
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York	lb.	.173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York	lb.	.185 - —
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).		
Pinetar, retort, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York	lb.	.0795- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0511- —
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York	lb.	.0795- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0511- —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	lb.	.41½- —
Pinetar oil, refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.36½- —
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.80 - —
—dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld	lb.	.86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equaid	lb.	2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb.		4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).		
Platinum metal, works	oz.	81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	12.50 - —
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.88 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.25 - —
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22 - —
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½- —
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20 - —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.		3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.15 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb.	.31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms.	lb.	.22 - —
powd., dms.	lb.	.24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¼c. higher.		
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.		
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
works	lb.	.12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton	25.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works	ton	30.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21 - .23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).		
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis,	lb.	.46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.44 - .44¼
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).		
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.24½- —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).		
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.,	lb.	.16 - —
Powd., dms.	lb.	.27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.34½-.36¼
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton	25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton.		.35 - .37
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis	ton	25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.		
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.		
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots	100 lbs.	18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton	219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton	311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse	ton	316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.		
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works	lb.	.25 - .33
USP, dms., works	lb.	.29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works	lb.	.15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).		
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).		
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works	100 lbs.	5.70 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works.	lb.	.09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.		
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.760 - .853

CAUSTIC POTASH

For all industrial uses

Minerals International Chemicals

LIQUID — Iron-free, a clear water-white solution of 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and nonreturnable 675-lb. drums.

LIQUID — Special low-chloride, iron-free grade — 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and nonreturnable 675-lb. drums.

SOLID — 90%. In 700-lb. drums.

FLAKE — 90%. In 100-, 200- and 400-lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN) — 90%. In 100-, 210- and 425-lb. drums.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT — In 100-, 210- and 425-lb. drums.

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Through sales offices in principal cities . . . distributors from coast to coast

Minerals International Chemicals

MAGNESIUM OXIDE 99.0+%

Pellets — Granular — Powdered

LOW IRON . . . LOW BORON . . . LOW LIME . . . LOW IGNITION LOSS — Consistently uniform in size and quality. Bulk, 80-lb. bags, 100-lb. drums, carloads or by truck for L.C.L. lots, F.O.B. Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Minerals International Chemicals

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LIQUID — 47 to 48%. In 675-lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED — 83 to 85%. In 100-lb. bags and 400-lb. barrels for shipment by truck or rail.

CALCINED — 99 to 100%. In 100-lb. bags and 325-lb. barrels and bulk in minimum carloads.

PROMPT SERVICE

Minerals International Chemicals

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POTASSIUM CHLORIDE — Refined 99.95% and Technical 95% KCl.

SULPHATE OF POTASH — 95% K_2SO_4

LIQUID CHLORINE — Bulk in Tank Cars

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID — For Water Fluoridation.

PROMPT SERVICE

Through sales offices in principal cities . . . distributors from coast to coast

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INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Administrative Center: Skokie, Ill. • Phone ORchard 6-3000 • 485 Lexington Ave., New York 17 • Midland, Texas

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works..unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms.....lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms.....lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works..lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works.....lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works..lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price, ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward..ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E..lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. .gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs.....lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots.....gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots....gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. .....lb.24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis....lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms..lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller iots.....kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. .....lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots.....lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs..ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. .....ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odoriess base), dms., works..gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works..lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works....lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.53 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 2.70 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works..kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works..lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips .....lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm..oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm.....oz. .3105- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald.lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .96 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis..lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms.....lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works..lb. 1.18 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs..lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.....lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic .....lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs..lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. .....lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd..kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, lots, dlvd..kilo.13.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots..oz.72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. .....oz.55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms..lb. .97 - 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works.unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works. unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse..lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis...lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York.gal. .19 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .155 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York..lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast.....lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins..lb.19.50 - —
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. .....lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. .....lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots.....lb.16.95 -18.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald..lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —

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Company_____
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Salicylic Acid—Soybean Oil

Salicylic acid, sublimed, USP, cryst., 250-lb. fib. drms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. drms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. drms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. drms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. drms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. drms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd., fib. drms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.18.25 -18.75
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., drms lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., drms lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, drms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. drms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. drms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, drms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, drms lb. .38 - .59
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, drms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜-
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., drms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., drms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, drms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Soda, caustic, flake, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, drms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., drms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, drms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, drms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, leaders, drms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
drms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, drms., 25-50 kilo drms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., drms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, drms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in drms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., drms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, drms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., drms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. drms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. drms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
drms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
drms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., drms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. drms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. drms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. drms., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, drms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, drms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:2.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .780 - .853
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms. lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium - formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-265°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbital, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23¼
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29¼
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.53.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .08½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1280- .1308
tanks lb. .1080- —
clarified dms. lb. .1230- .1233
tanks lb. .1030- —
salad, dms. lb. .1260- .1285
tanks lb. .1060- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —

Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80	—
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	lb.	.75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	9.00	-11.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1475-	.1575
tanks		.1275-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1375-	—
tanks		.1175-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.808	.830
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.07½-	1.08½
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms., works	lb.	1.001	- 1.256
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.86½-	.87½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.056	- 1.076
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	- .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs.	lb.	.15¾-	.18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.,	lb.	.15¼-	.17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17½-	.20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram.		.035	- .036
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E.	lb.	.92	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs.	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1472-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1672-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1222-	—

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	- .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E.	lb.	.0920-	—
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½-	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60	- .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	8.80	- 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	6.61	- 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	8.15	- 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald.	lb.	1.50	—
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald.	lb.	1.55	—
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms.	kilo.	16.28	—
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms.	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	6.25	- 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80	—
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, long-ton.		23.50	—
Crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton.		25.00	—
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.		25.00	—

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos, long-ton.		24.00	—

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

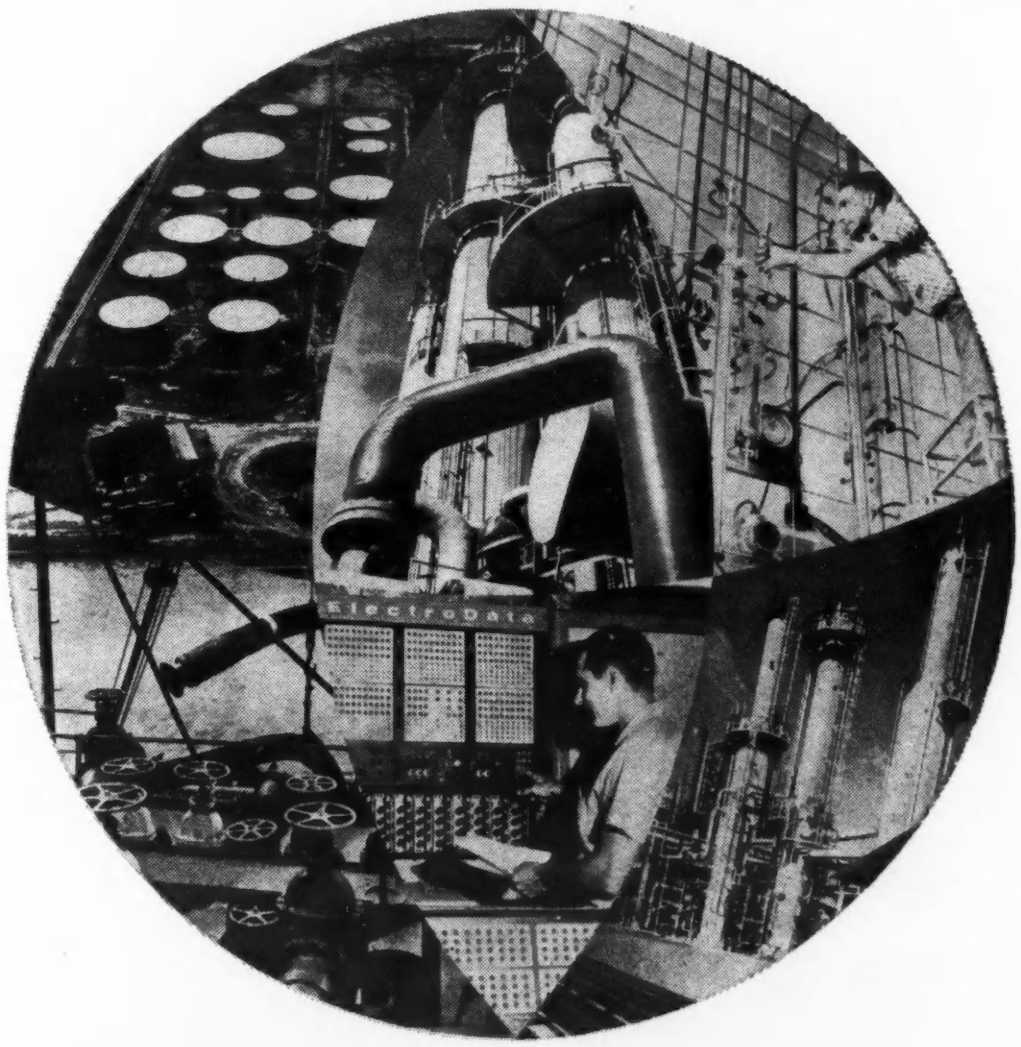
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	—
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sulfur dichloride, ref., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¼-	—
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.05¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99%, tanks, works	ton.	23.70	—
100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12¾-	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	.18¼
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks works	ton.	39.50	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla.	unit-ton.	1.03	—
Superphosphate, triple, 45% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.98	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.00	- 9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.24	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	31.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	38.00	—
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00	—
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00

Sparteine Sulfate—Tankage

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	.04¾
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	.03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	.10
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	- .10¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05¾-	.08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	.09¼
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.09¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.—
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .1
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	.10¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05	- .08
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	.08¼
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.05⅞-	—
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer	lb.	.06½	Nom.
dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.07½-	Nom.
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	.06¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅜
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05⅛-	—
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.13¼-	.15¾
tanks	lb.	.10¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.14¾-	.17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk.	unit-ton.	5.25	- 5.75



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Delhi-Taylor can now supply you with high purity nitration grade benzene and toluene, 5° xylenes, higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic solvents for the paint, textile, insecticide and other chemical industries.

DELHI

CHEMICAL DIVISION

DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION

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415 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CORPUS CHRISTI • CHICAGO • CHARLESTON, S. C. • BATON ROUGE • HOUSTON

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots..lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots..lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. ..lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms..lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis..gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis..gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis..lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms..lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms..lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. ..lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. ..lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. ..lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. ....gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works..lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald..lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn..lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J..lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver..lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver..lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd..lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works..lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works..lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld..kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld..kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld..kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots..lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots..lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis..lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis..lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis..lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works..lb. 3.50 - —
di-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots..kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..lb. .11 - —
Thyme leaves, bgs. ..lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. ..lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Tech., white, cns. ..lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works..lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) ..lb. 1.01 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y....ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works..lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. ..lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. ..kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. ..kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. ..kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis..lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis..lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works..lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis..lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis..lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l..lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ..lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. ..lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works..lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works ..lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. ..lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ..lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. ..oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs..lb. 3.85 - 3.90
No. 2, cs. ..lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. ..lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. ..lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis..lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works..lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots ..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).

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CHEMICAL COMPANY

Cleveland 3, Ohio

Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ret. chgs., works, frt. adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Trieresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25 - —
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .22½- .22¾
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22⅛- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39⅛
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 12.75 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 13.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 13.50 - 13.75
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —

Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.25 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.50 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.33 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).

Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-30 grams, vials, tins gram. 120.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.43 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.43 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity. gram. 110.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 138.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo. dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.15 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.15 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_3 dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).

—Continued on page 67

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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		March 1960	March 1959
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	65,109,111	55,584,450
Acetone	lbs.	69,103,295	58,267,832
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	423,351	384,128
Benzene	gals.	47,483,300	30,251,576
Chlorine	tons	397,160	351,840
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	156,788,429	148,460,536
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	169,475,645	131,297,291
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	36,549,718	34,222,594
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	428,283	387,191
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,619,055	1,579,878

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

For Big Government

The trend toward more and more centralization in federal hands of governmental functionings from all levels goes on and on. Whether its objective is socialism, nationalism, or some wholly new ism nobody is ready to say. A similar reluctance exists with reference to whether the promotion of the trend is primarily, mainly, or wholly motivated by federal "grabbiness" or by buck-passing and duty-dodging at lower levels.

In some areas, the proposed federal functioning is more or less cooperative. That is so in a proposal that a federal council on municipal affairs be created, made under a governmental investigation project having to do with metropolitan conditions arising from the problems presented by various aspects of city growth. The council would have three to five all-time members appointed by the President and would be set up by statute in his executive office. But, President Eisenhower, whether influenced by that condition or by the requirement that he submit an annual report on municipal affairs to congress, which should have a joint committee to deal with such affairs, is reported to desire that the metropolitan problem be placed wholly in the hands of the states.

In another proposal, made by a prominent labor leader, congress has been urged to create a new cabinet post charged with responsibility for dealing constructively with national housing needs in cooperation with the President's Council of Economic Advisers. It must be admitted that local handling of housing problems has not been even nearly what it should be. But, the remedying of the faults behind that condition should be a local or a state responsibility, not a national one. Duty-dodging makes it most difficult to get satisfactory action at that level. It is up to the people, who should be backed fully by business.

There is more than a little reason to recommend careful consideration at all levels of a third proposal, made by a member of the US Senate, which would have a cabinet agency for the administration of matters of transportation. It should be clear to everyone that, as the sponsoring senator declared, "we must develop a coherent and modern system out of the present unstable and uneconomic jungle of diverse and unrelated transportation systems."

Transportation is a national service, just as is the delivery of mail. Its present handling, under special competitive agencies, subsidies, and so on, just doesn't—can't—work.

What Will Be Next

Among those who, having no partisan interest, concern themselves in any manner with causes and effects of reactions in labor relations, there have for some time been expectations that something was going to come out from the labor side with reference to the increasingly frequent publication of financial reports of companies showing quite substantially greater percentage increases in profits than in gross income. Just such reaction has come. It has to do with the chemical and drug industries—which have not been prominent among the reported profiters—and is made known in an item in the May 9 issue of *Union News*, headed "Chemical Profits Up 29 percent in US, 51 percent in Canada," supplemented by a chart of the alleged profits of leading members of several groups in those industries.

The *News*, which is the official publication of the Oil, Chemical, & Atomic Workers Union, bases its story on a survey reported to have been made by that organization's research department, which sets forth that what the researchers found "meant that the companies were realizing more profits out of the sales dollar . . . [while] the labor cost share of the sales dollar dropped from 30.8 cents to 29.4 cents."

This being national election year, it is impossible even to guess how much more of such "economic researching" is being, and will be, used—not publicly—with some sort of comparison with the recently reported statement of the chief executive of a big hotel chain: "We try to hold our reported earnings down, you know. Actually we only attempt to cover our 60-cent dividend to satisfy our stockholders."

Help the Chileans

There is a serious message for every person in the United States in the statement of an official of the American Red Cross at President Eisenhower's conference that the Chilean earthquake was "the most widespread disaster" that his organization "has ever been called upon to meet."

The governmental response in the United States to that disaster's consequences has been most commendable and potentially helpful; but the urgent need is for the application of adequate people-to-people service to meet the needs of the almost two million Chileans who are suffering in various ways from the wrecking of a stretch of more than 2,500 miles of their country. The efforts of the US government to meet those needs must be implemented with what is needed by way of contributions from all US groups. It is to be assumed that in large part the Chileans' direct need (that for food) will be met by US governmental contributions of grains from its holdings of farm surpluses, and that there will be governmental and Red Cross assistance in the satisfactory distribution and preparation of those foodstuffs.

It must be recognized that one of the most serious needs of the disaster-stricken Chileans lies in areas of health and sanitation. That is why the humanitarian responsibilities of US business and technology fall especially upon its chemical and drug industries. They have contributed generously to the supplying of the activities of the Red Cross. But, under people-to-people motivation, they should participate more directly. It is to be hoped — and believed—that their national organizations are developing and will develop adequate programs in their fields of special potentialities—and needs, including the technical aspects of whatever have been the effects of the earthquake upon the nitrate resources of the Chileans.

Government alone cannot do all that is psychologically essential in US dealing with the needs of the Chileans. There is more than a little reason to suspect—and to expect—that Communism will make much of those needs as an opportunity for increased endeavors in its scheme of integration and interference in Latin-American affairs. There is much significance in that direction in the reported charge by Cuba's Castro that President Eisenhower's termination of technical assistance to his country was in retaliation against the stated intention of Cuba to send Chile a million dollars for relief.

The participation of US business in the relieving of the needs and sufferings of the people of Chile should be humanitarian, rather than commercial, in its motivation. But, there is good reason to believe that a long-range view could be mutually beneficial. That view should be based on the fact that Chile is still a land of natural resources and that, about two months ago, its government enacted a new foreign investment decree-law which provides for tax-exemption and other benefits to new foreign investments approved by its foreign investment committee.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical People Who Have Had Difficulties in Getting Decisions From Some of the Gov't Agencies Will Soon Find Sen. Magnuson's Sleuth's in There Trying to Find Out Why.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Some of the most prolific news producers among the government's regulatory agencies are going to get a going-over at the hands of congress next session. Chairman Warren Magnuson of the senate commerce committee wants to know what's wrong and is turning his committee sleuths loose to dig up the facts while the legislators are home politicking this summer.

Mr. Magnuson is going to look into the activities of all the agencies that come under his committee's jurisdiction, including three that are quite familiar to the chemical industry—Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission and Maritime Administration.

The chairman wants to know the basis of complaints that the commissions are working too slowly to reach decisions on matters before them.

Committee aides promise that the probing will be unlike that of the house commerce committee this year, which made headlines by delving into "payola," Oriental rugs and other indications of favoritism. Instead, the senate group will concern itself primarily with the long time lag that transpires between the time a commission undertakes a job and the time it is completed.

Aides understand, for example, that the Interstate Commerce Commission is running about eighteen months behind schedule on its docket of cases, and the committee wonders whether this is due to lack of personnel or because there are too many people with a voice in the administration of the agency's activities.

When the house commerce committee first began its investigations, it was at the suggestion of Speaker Rayburn of the House, who had in mind developing facts as to whether the various agencies of government were following congressional policy in administering the laws under their judisdiction. A good many of them are working on laws that were enacted in the early days of the New Deal, and a review of the manner in which the laws had been administered was long past due.

The committee never got into this line of inquiry, however. When evidence showed White House influence in administration of the agencies, brought out in the Goldfine case, the Democrats figured they had more to gain from that line of investigation and played it until the end.

Sen. Magnuson's committee intends to do the job the house committee neglected.

Heavy Chemicals

Prices of all dry forms of caustic potash will rise 40 cents a hundredweight on July 1 to offset the slated increase in industrial grade muriate of potash (potassium chloride), the major raw material. The muriate of potash advance of $2 a ton was announced May 16. Though not yet industrywide, the response in caustic potash prices is expected to be so now that two leading producers have stated their position on it. As the first advance since July 1, 1953, it will incorporate many other cost increases beside the higher raw material.

"Indefinable uncertainty" is the phrase used by a major aluminum maker to describe the slack but unworried posture of the nation's economy. Steel output was expected to coast along at 70 percent of capacity, but instead it has fallen closer to 60 percent, and it may have to fall another few points before righting itself. The recent report of the National Association of Purchasing Agents points to further inventory cutbacks in some lines and no indication of a buildup in others. But on the other side of the coin, making it any indefinable denomination, observers note blithely sustained business activity at the consumer level in such key areas as construction, clothing, appliances, automobiles.

Turning closer to home, comments and reports from the heavy chemicals trade play on a similarly contradictory theme: Steel's downturn has affected hydrochloric and sulfuric acid, tin and some alkalis, but aluminum sulfate sales remain brisk, and hyrofluoric acid continues to move well under promptings of well-sustained aluminum production.

When it comes to the crystal ball, the habit of optimism prevails. Most commentators believe that the situation will right itself on the up side as soon as a few key industries start the ball rolling. Most are holding back right now only because others are, according to these sources.

Comments along these lines were elicited from the trade last week against a background of steady prices, quiet to moderate active production, seasonally slowing sales, ample stocks in producer's hands and light inventory in consuming warehouses.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended May 28, at 94.1 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 97.1 percent for the previous week and 91.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, straits, 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	June 5, 1959
106.83	106.83	106.87	104.84

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Steel output downtrending, other acid outlets doing no better than a jogalong, hydrochloric makers find their position to be less agreeable than a quarter-year ago, though not really disagreeable; as summer is normally a slow time (with production trimmed accordingly, so that, there does not exist at present a cumbrous oversupply).

Hydrofluoric — Perennially optimistic, aluminum makers keep hand to throttle even as some producers in other lines discern a blinking yellow light on the economic roadway. HF, then (a major aluminum raw material), coasts along comfortably while neighboring acids feel the pinch of economic uncertainty.

Nitric—While fetrtilizer makers stand pat, industrial users begin to look a little standoffish, though still ordering the acid in a fair volume for this time of the year.

Sulfuric—Heat of summer and the "indefinable uncertainty" of today's economy have taken steel output by the throat:

American Iron & Steel Institute estimated last week's production at only 1,765,000 net tons, or 61.9 percent of capacity, as against an actual total of 1,870,000 tons, or 65.6 percent of capacity for the previous week.

And for perspective, the Institute cites production a month ago at 2,137,000 tons, and a year ago at 2,653,000 tons. The latter figure, people in the trade point out, would indicate that the threnody of downtrend is more than seasonal.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—The dirge of downtrend finds no echo in this market. Goaded by the insatiable paper industry, alum output procedes at a near-capacity level.

Caustic Potash—Two leading producers have announced a price advance of 40c. a hundredweight on July 1 for all dry forms of this material, and a similar announcement is expected from a third.

The move incorporates the adavnce in industrial grade muriate of potash scheduled for the same date, and includes cumulative cost increases since the material last was boosted on July 1, 1953.

Under the new schedule, carloads and truckloads will be quoted at $9.10 a hundredweight for 90 percent solid material in 675-pound drums, $9.55 for 90 percent flake in 400-pound drums, $9.55 for 90 percent granular in 450-pound drums, and $10.05 for 90 percent flake in 400-pound drums.

Caustic Soda—Producers report business volume off slightly owing to the seasonal downturn of industrial production. Textile outlets are busy enough, trade sources note.

Chlorine—The trade anticipates a seasonal let-up in business later this summer, but at present, sales are moving along nicely, they note.

Soda Ash—Prices remain steady at levels of long standing. As some may recall, there was an attempt several months back to bring prices into line with the cost increases of the past two years, but one producer resisted the move, thereby aborting it.

Lime—Operations are currently running at about 80 percent of capacity, and

Inorganic Chemicals Output: March

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	March	February
Aluminum Chloride anhyd.	2,139	1,575
liq., cryst.	2,384	2,065
Aluminum sulfate, coml., iron-free	80,731	74,663
	4,950	4,048
Calcium carbide	100,826	87,876
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	41,931	37,722
solid	30,316	28,046
Chlorine gas	397,160	369,508
Hydrochloric acid	94,569	90,618
Hydrofluoric acid	8,182	9,715
Hydrogen peroxide	3,418	2,800
Nitric acid	304,503	280,709
Phosphoric acid	183,927	158,807
Phosphorus, elemental	35,502	31,391
Phosphorus oxychloride	2,150	1,809
Phosphorus trichloride	1,671	1,612
Potash, caustic, liq.	9,144	9,723
Solid	1,766	1,586
Soda ash, syn., light	208,472	196,505
dense	179,770	161,998
Soda ash, natural	69,356	61,631
Soda, caustic, liquid	428,283	*400,958
dry	45,257	42,843
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,075	9,870
Sodium chlorate	7,156	7,210
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,293	2,278
Sodium metal	9,550	8,928
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,557	3,808
Meta	5,385	5,045
Tetra	9,984	8,766
Acid pyro	65,147	53,281
Sodium silicate	49,070	39,664
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	26,453	25,163
Glaubers salt	8,898	7,886
Salt cake, crude	64,880	61,878
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,619,055	1,501,848

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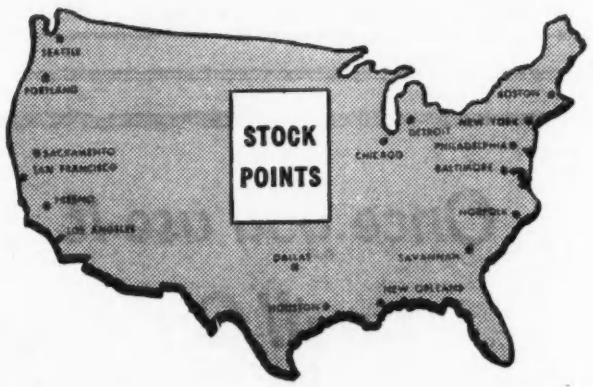

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Heavy Chemicals

no improvement is expected during the summer months. The unexpected decrease in production of steel has been reflected heavily in the lime plant operating schedules, according to reports from the trade.

Present predictions are that steel should increase somewhat during the third quarter, which will bring a corresponding increase in lime operations.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of aluminum alloy ingot by secondary smelters increased 1,900 tons, or 7 percent, in January over levels of the previous month, according to a report from the Mines Bureau.

Purchased aluminum-base scrap reportedly used by all consumers totaled 42,661 tons, an increase of 5,800 tons, Mines notes. Of the increase, 74 percent was classified as new scrap, mainly segregated sheet and clips, mixed alloy sheet and clips, and borings and turnings.

Despite increased smelter activity, prices for both finished ingot and scrap aluminum remained unchanged throughout the month, Mines reports.

The Bureau estimates that full coverage of the industry would have turned up a total scrap consumption of 50,000 tons for the month, and secondary ingot output of 34,000 tons. Metallic recovery, on that basis, would total 41,000 tons, according to Mines.

Chromium—Mines Bureau reports that domestic consumption of chromite in March declined five percent to 139,773 short tons from 147,393 the month before.

Into production of 37,741 short tons of chromium ferroalloys and metal went 79,480 tons of chromite, Mines notes, adding that 936 short tons ended up in steel. Of the 79,480-ton total, 67,427 tons were reported as metallurgical-grade ore, 10,663 tons as chemical, and 1,420 tons as refractory-grade.

A total of 44,658 tons of chromite was consumed in produtcion of refractories and 809 in furnace repairs, the Mines people report. Chemical industry consumption is tallied at 13,890 tons, which were used to produce 10,636 tons of chemicals (sodium bichromate equivalent). Stocks of chemicals at producers' plants at the end of March totaled 22,099 tons (same basis).

Domestic output in March totaled 9,330 short dry tons of chromite concentrate, all from Montana, according to Mines.

AIRCO'S PLANS COORDINATOR: Gerald H. Thurston, former manager of commercial development for Amoco Chemicals Corporation, who has joined Air Reduction Company as planning coordinator in the central research department at Murray Hill, N.J.

Mercury—Prices were steady at the prevailing range of $212 to $214 for large lots, prompt shipment.

Silver—Quotation has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Price of Straits metal gained 1c. per pound, against moderate business volume closing Friday at $1.01, spot.

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Belgian Antimony Company Shifts US Agency to Indussa

Compagnie Metallurgique de la Campine FA of Brussels, Belgium, has shifted the exclusive US sales agency for its high-grade metallic antimony and white antimony oxide from Charles Gitlan & Co. to Indussa Corporation.

Gitlan & Co. has been in business for over forty years, and has represented the Belgian concern for thirty-five years. Indussa will now handle all Campine products formerly sold by Gitlan & Co., including litharge, red lead and powered metals.

Charles Gitlan will handle sales of the Belgian metal and oxide along with other products for Indussa at its offices at 511 Fifth Avenue, New York.

R&H on Site Acquisition: We're Negotiating, That's All

We're negotiating, that's all. Such is the comment from Rohm & Haas Company on reports that the Philadelphia chemical maker is about to acquire a 200-acre industrial site at Richmond, Calif.

The property is about evenly divided between tidelands and dry land, thus making it very suitable as a site for a possible production facility.

However, a Rohm & Haas spokesman told OPD last week that the firm has no immediate plans for a West Coast manufacturing installation.

Chemical Money?

—Continued from page 4

a caustic/chlorine plant (other than caustic soda) are small at present but they anticipate that the demand will increase.

Production cost estimates place all construction and operating expenses against caustic soda, with byproduct chlorine, hydrochloric acid, bleach and hydrogen counted at no value. This is a practice followed in several other Latin American countries in which chlorine is disposed of as hydrochloric acid to waste until such time as markets develop.

There is sufficient power available in at least three locations to support a ten-ton-a-day plant that is contemplated.

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Alcoa Puts Into Operation Its New Aluminum Smelter

Aluminum Company of America has just started up production at the nation's newest source of primary aluminum: An $80 million smelter at Warrick, Ind.

Initially, Alcoa is operating one of five potlines with a capacity to produce 35,000 tons of aluminum annually. Total capacity of the facility is rated at some 175,000 tons of metal a year, but the company will defer completion of the remaining four units until market demand appears to require additional output.

The smelter is Alcoa's first in Indiana and its eighth in the US for producing basic aluminum.

Start-up of the Warrick works comes after a delay of more than two years, due to an industrywide excess of smelting capacity in a period of slackened business conditions.

Cyanamid Offers Acid For Resin Application

New polyester and polyamide resins and fibers may soon be made with pimelic acid, says American Cyanamid Company, which is now making the acid available in developmental quantities.

The New York company reports that pimelic acid's lower melting point and greater water solubility make it a potential component of such resins and fibers.

The material is described as a seven carbon, saturated dibasic acid which will react to form amides that can easily dehydrate to nitriles or pimelic esters. Samples and technical information may be obtained from the company's petrochemicals department at 30 Rockefeller plaza, New York.

Sulfur Mining 'Miracle'

—Continued from page 5

steel structure ever erected in the ocean. It is equipped with a complex of boilers, generators, drilling and other facilities for mining sulfur from geological formations 2,000 feet beneath the bottom of the Gulf.

The sulfur deposit, one of the largest known, was discovered by Humble Oil & Refining Company. The sulfur rights were later assigned by Humble to Freeport, which agreed to construct and operate the mining facilities.

Humble and Freeport will each receive after taxes approximately 50 percent of the net profits from the operation.

The ultimate cost of the Grand Isle project, including related facilities on shore, is estimated to be $30 million, of which $25 million has been spent, reports the New York company.

One-Half Mile of Steel

The steel island of Grand Isle stretches for approximately one-half mile across the water—more than double the length of the Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest ocean liner. As mining progresses, the platform eventually will be extended to form a giant Y almost a mile in total length.

The structure is made up of steel towers connected by 200-foot-long bridge spans. Its lower floor is sixty feet above the water, well out of the way of hurricane waves which have been known to reach a height of forty-five feet in the area. The top deck elevation is 75 feet, about the height of a six-story building.

The towers support the major installations required by the Frasch mining process, which involves melting the sulfur underground by superheated water and forcing it to the surface in molten form with compressed air. The water and air are injected—and the sulfur brought up—through wells consisting of concentric pipes.

The largest of the installations supported by the basic structure is the heating plant, shops and warehouse unit. The plant has an average daily capacity of 5 million gallons of hot water, which makes it the third largest Frasch plant in existence.

Drilling at Opposite End

The drilling and producing installations are at the opposite end of the steel island. The drilling rig can be moved to thirty-six different circular openings on the platform. It is planned to drill about three directional — or "angled" — wells through each opening.

The sulfur is pumped, as a hot liquid, from mine to shore through an insulated pipeline embedded in the floor of the Gulf. The pipeline, an innovation in sulfur industry history, is designed to handle 4,500 tons of molten sulfur per day.

Another large installation is a two-story air-conditioned "hotel," which houses the workers at the mine. Only half of the operating crew is stationed on the steel island at any one time. The men work five days and then have five days off.

Seven-passenger helicopters transport the employees between the steel island and the land base. The base is located on a narrow coastal island which is about fifty air miles south of New Orleans and which is also called Grand Isle.

Toluenesulfonic Acid Isomer Being Offered by Chemetron

Commercial quantities of the discrete para isomer of toluenesulfonic acid, with a minimum para content of 97 per cent, are reported now available from a Newport, Tenn., plant of the chemical products division of Chemetron Corporation.

J. P. Haggerty, general manager in Newport, says the product is available as the monohydrate or in anhydrous form and is marketed under the trade name "Crestwood Chemicals." Philip J. LoBue Company, New York, is sales agent for "Crestwood Chemicals."

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Potash Deliveries Down At Farms, Rise Elsewhere

Deliveries of potash for agricultural purposes in the US, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii by the eight principal American producers totaled 860,759 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 499,593 tons of K_2O during the first three months of 1960, according to the American Potash Institute.

This was a decrease of 4 percent in both salts and K_2O from the corresponding period of 1959. Continental US took 474,666 tons of K_2O; Canada, 18,106 tons; Cuba, 1,737 tons; Puerto Rico, 722 tons, and Hawaii 4,362 tons. Exports to other countries were 121,241 tons, an increase of 104 percent.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes during the first quarter amounted to 38,386 tons of K_2O, an increase of 6 percent over last year.

Total deliveries for all purposes were 1,123,342 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 659,220 tons of K_2O, an increase of over 6 percent in both salts and K_2O from the first quarter of 1959.

Nitrogen Fertilizer Bids Invited by Gov't of India

Bids have been invited by the government of India for supply of 20,000 long tons of calcium ammonium nitrate and 20,000 long tons of ammonium sulfate nitrate.

The calcium ammonium nitrate, prilled or pelleted and containing not less than 20.5 percent nitrogen, half in nitrate form and half in ammonical form, must be free flowing and adequately coated to prevent moisture absorption and deterioration.

Shipment of the entire quantity is required by July-August, 1960. Bids should reach the Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi, by June 13. Copies of the bid specifications may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce's Trade Development Division, Department of Commerce in Washington.

O-Xylene Getting Push

—*Continued from page 3*

bed process its new catalyst permits utilization at high yield of either naphthalene or o-xylene, depending on availability and price.

(Last week the balance was tilted more favorably in the direction of o-xylene as a raw material when the crude naphthalene price was hiked to a uniform 6 cents per pound by domestic producers, a rise of 1 cent a pound. It's likely that phthalic anhydride will go up, at least in some areas, in the near future as a result of the naphthalene.)

SD's new catalyst won't work on fluid-bed plants (such as those of Sherwin-Williams Company, American Cyanamid Company and Reichhold Chemicals' new plant at Elizabeth N. J.) but it works very well in fixed-bed operations, the firm says.

The catalyst can be put in place with only minor modifications depending on process—and with no modifications whatsoever to the reactor, according to SD. An extra bonus: You can run o-xylene, naphthalene, or mixtures of the two.

The engineering firm says that a plant based on use of o-xylene is already under design in Europe to incorporate its new catalyst. Where? SD can't say.

Italy Likely Target

But Italy, which was known to have an arrangement with the Soviet Union whereby naphthalene would be imported, upgraded to phthalic and then exported to the Russians, seems a likely target.

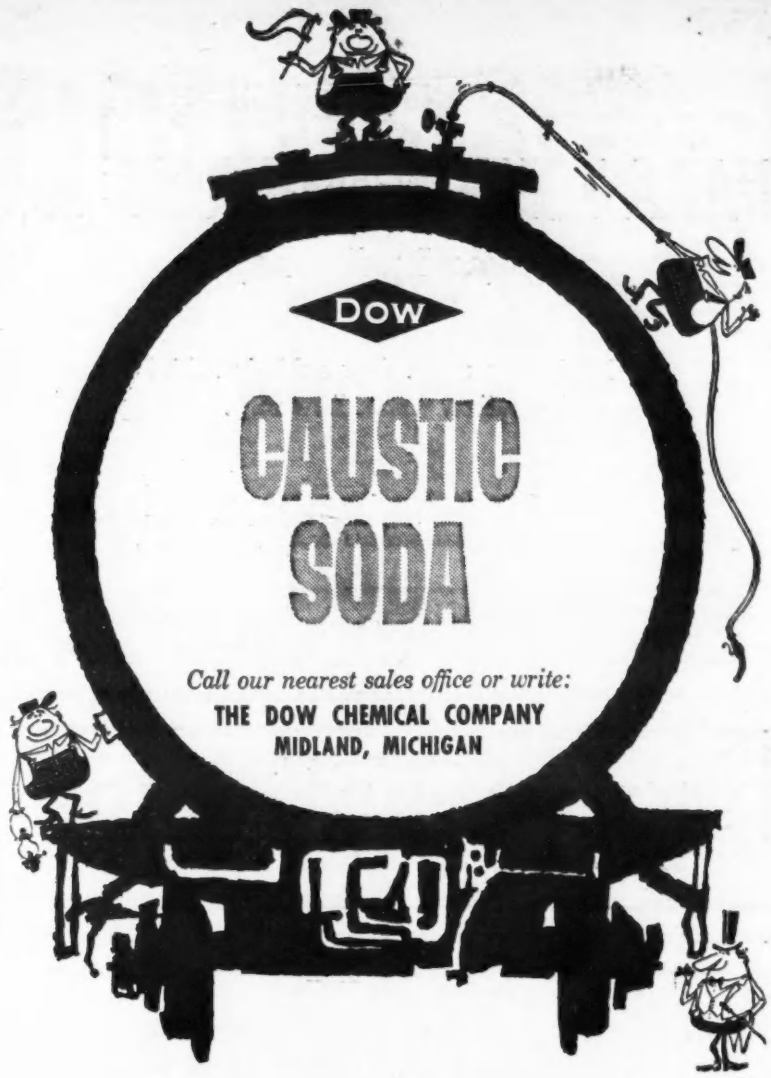
This is because the Soviets have not been coming through with nearly as much naphthalene as had been expected, owing to increased home needs. Hence, it is reported that Italy will have to rely on phthalic production based on o-xylene making up anywhere from 65 to 75 percent of its total feedstocks.

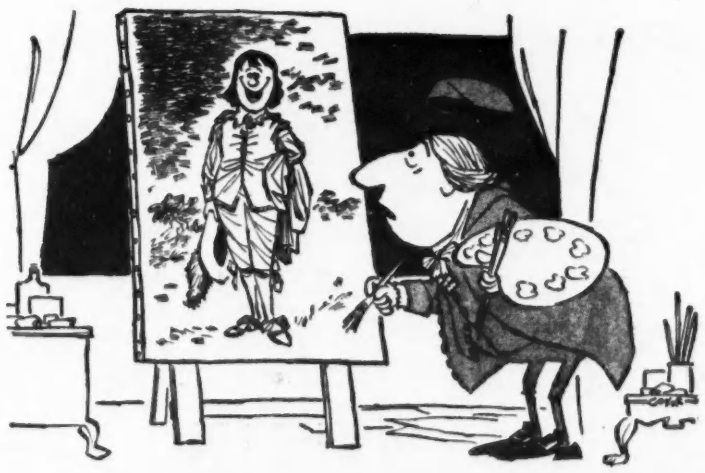
Since there is no large quantity of o-xylene available in Europe, it is reported that the Italians have purchased it from US sources on a long-term basis.

Despite the emphasis on o-xylene and the new catalyst, there is no clear indication in the US that domestic phthalic producers will swing over en masse.

To the contrary, phthalic expansions recently have been in the direction of the fluid-bed (where the SD catalyst can't be used) relying on petroleum-based naphthalene.

And where the coaltar naphthalene price has been raised to the advantage of o-xylene economics in phthalic manufacture, it has also been to the advantage of potential producers of petroleum naphthalene—in that the higher price will encourage them to enter the market with much less timidity than has been displayed in the past.





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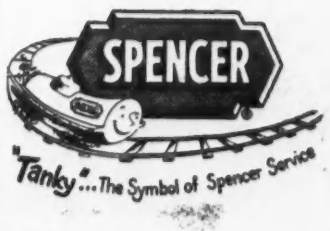

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Obituaries

John P. Holmes

John P. Holmes, a vice-president and director of Celanese Corporation of America and general manager of its foreign sales division, died May 29 in Bronxville, N. Y. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Holmes joined Celanese in 1927 as a sales representative. He was made a vice-president in the sales division in 1945 and a director in 1955. As president of Celanese International Corporation, he directed the parent company's foreign operations.

Mr. Holmes was also president of two other Celanese subsidiaries, Amcel Company and Pan-Amcel Company. For a time he was in charge of the parent company's textile merchandising.

Edgar C. B. Kirsopp

Edgar C. B. Kirsopp, retired vice-president and vice-chairman of the board of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, died May 27 in Carmel, Calif. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Kirsopp, who was still a director of Rohm & Haas at the time of his death, joined the company in 1919. He served as vice-president for many years and was made president of Resinous Products & Chemical Company when that organization was merged with Rohm & Haas in 1948. Shortly afterward he became vice-chairman of the parent firm's board of directors and held that post until his retirement in 1953.

David Wade Guy, founder of the Wellington Foundation, Inc., a philanthropic organization, who started his career as a chemical engineer with Monsanto Chemical Company, died May 28 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-two years old.

Porter M. Hedge, associate editor of the *Washington Farm Letter* and formerly on the information staff of the Department of Agriculture, died May 21 in Arlington, Va. He was fifty-two years old.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, president of the Chicago vitamin and mineral product sales company bearing his name, died May 25 in Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. Kellogg was a former director and chief chemist of the Bureau of Foods & Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and a past president of the Central Atlantic States Association of Food & Drug Officials.

Irving A. Levis, New York naval stores broker, died May 29 in Wyckoff, N. J. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Levis represented Taylor-Lowenstein & Co., a large producer of naval stores at Mobile, Ala., for many years.

Francis J. Wakem, a retired vice-president of industrial production for Johns-Manville Corporation, died May 30 in Manhasset, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Electronics Termed

—Continued from page 7

tions, "have lost large amounts of money in trying to buy themselves into volatile electronic plastic components markets."

Mr. Mondano's opinions were expressed at a recent meeting of the Society of the Plastics Industry in Miami, Fla.

At the same meeting, Leland K. Warrick, of Hotpoint Company, Chicago, cited five factors influencing today's market for plastics in appliances: Exploding population, changed living habits, income available for improved living conditions, technological improvements in plastics and market saturation.

To achieve the maximum potential of this market, Mr. Warrick advises plastics makers to adopt a "modus operandi" that would:

- Keep appliance designers and engineers informed of the advantages and limitations of new, improved plastics as they become available as related to plastics now in use.
- Work with quality evaluation personnel for establishing realistic quality acceptance and job performance evaluation tests.
- Refuse to cheapen quality of plastic parts in order to lower costs as demanded by some purchasing agents for appliance makers.

Philadelphia & Reading

—Continued from page 5

tract chemicals from these anthracite wastes was to have been embarked on with General Dynamics Corporation, but the partnership was dissolved before the project could get underway (OPD 5/16/60).

P&R's first response was a decision to go it alone on the project, but later the company disclosed that it was looking for another partner or partners. That's where the matter now stands. P&R officials explained last week that there was no connection between the Chatham acquisition and the coal silt venture. The latter, they said, was still definitely in the works.

Texas Alkyls Introduces Four Aluminum Compounds

Texas Alkyls, Inc., has begun semi-commercial production of four new compounds: tri-n-propylaluminum, tri-n-butylaluminum, tri-n-hexlaluminum and triisohexylalminum (tri-2-methyl-pentyl-l-aluminum). This is reportedly the first time the materials have been available in other than research quantities.

Primary uses for the new alkyls are as catalysts for the production of polyolefins and as intermediates.

Anderson Chemical, a division of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, is exclusive sales agent for Texas Alkyls, Inc. Samples and technical data are available from Anderson offices at New York and Weston, Mich.

DCAT Speaker to Weigh Top Man's Role in Crisis

Management and crisis—two subjects that belong together—will be linked in a talk before Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association at the group's spring luncheon meeting, scheduled for June 21 at the Commodore hotel in New York.

Leo Cherne, executive director of the Research Institute of America, has been booked to give a talk on "Management in a Period of Crisis."

Advance reservations for the meeting are being accepted at the office of the association's secretary, Miss Helen L. Booth, 1 Liberty Street, New York. Tickets are $7.50 each; tables for ten, $75.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Activity in the market last week was overshadowed by events in Washington. In general, however, conditions in aromatic and aliphatic solvents pursued a routine pace. No price changes were reported, nor were any significant alteration in supply and demand characteristics of the various products noted. Although benzene continues tight there is some expectation that the annual summer slowdown may give producers an opportunity to build inventory thus relieving the chronic shortage which has persisted since the steel strike.

US Supreme Court ruled last week that the offshore boundaries and concomitant mineral rights of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama extend 3.5 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. All beyond that limit is the domain of the federal government, the court held. Texas and Florida boundaries were determined to extend 10.5 miles due to precedent based on the treaty ending the Mexican War in the case of Texas, and the boundary detailed in the state constitution in the case of Florida.

At stake—billions in oil royalties.

Louisiana was the hardest hit of the litigants for of the fifteen hundred-odd wells producing in the Gulf all but six are located off her shores. The bulk of $308.4 millions in royalties from these wells, held in escrow since 1950, will go to the federal government because of the court's decision.

Far reaching and important as the court's decision may be, there remain factors which may yet influence the eventual outcome of the controversy.

Still to be determined is the line from which the 3.5 and 10.5 mile boundaries shall extend. Louisiana for example, has many islands. If the boundary is drawn from the furthest offshore island, the demarcation line would be pushed into the Gulf much farther than 3.5 miles from the shoreline proper.

It may be assumed as well that congressional pressure from Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi lawmen will be forthcoming to gain the same advantage for their states as held by Texas and Florida under the court ruling.

Dept. of Interior last week ordered a sharp reduction in residual oil import quotas and a slight increase in crude oil imports for the second half of the year. Both measures take effect July 1.

Residual imports face a cut of nearly fifty percent in the East. The new quota is 250,000 barrels a day compared to 490,934 barrels a day allowed in the first half of 1960. Crude oil quota for the East was shaved from the present 794,849 barrels a day to 770,962 barrels. This reduction of 24,610 barrels a day is offset by an increase of 47,074 barrels a day in the area West of the Rockies, making total permissible crude imports slightly higher for the second half of the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	June 5, 1959
104.34	104.34	104.34	104.42

For Current Prices See Page 9

Aromatic Solvents

US Tariff Commission report for March, 1960, reveals the following production figures for aromatic solvents:

Benzene reported by tar distillers—1,053,534 gallons. Reported by petroleum processors—30,344,199 gallons (February figure was 18,118,750 gallons). Reported by cokeoven operators—16,085,567 gallons. Total: 47,483,300 gallons.

Toluene reported by tar distillers—277,786 gallons. Reported by petroleum processors—19,179,770 gallons. Reported by cokeoven operators—3,243,419 gallons. Total: 22,700,975 gallons.

Xylene reported by tar distillers and petroleum processors—28,690,696 gallons. Reported by cokeoven operators—679,858 gallons. Total: 29,370,554 gallons.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 21, totaled 260,513,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 259,828,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 685,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,748,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,063,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Benzene—Supply continues tight. Demand in the domestic market as well as overseas is still strong. Export demand is notably heavy with high prices prevailing in this area for foreign buyers when material is available.

Production continues high from petroleum sources while cokeoven output is not as diminished as dwindling steel capacity rate might indicate. However, consumer demand prevents any substantial buildup of inventory.

Prospects for a balance between supply and demand is still dim. The consensus of opinion in the trade is that no break will occur until the third quarter with a minority opinion claiming that early 1961 will usher in a more balanced market.

Toluene—Demand is sustained in the domestic field and firming in export areas. Supply, which had been loose some time ago, is narrowing, but not to any degree to cause concern for consumers. The main reason for the edge being taken off the once loose supply picture is the ready markets for exports that have developed. Otherwise, no significant activity was reported by the trade last week.

Xylene—Market factors remain unchanged from previous weeks. The three midwest cities that have exhibited hot competition—Detroit—Chicago—Cleveland—continue to do so. Chicago holds firm at 28½c. a gallon, f.o.b. works, despite the lower prices being paid in other Lakes cities. In Detroit high sustained rate of current auto production and predictions of a good motor year in general is keeping the price at 27½c. a gallon delivered.

Aliphatic Solvents

Cleaners Naphtha—Demand is rising as seasonal cleaning enters a peak period. Supply is adequate to meet all calls. Prices remain the same with no indication of change. At present naphtha at 105° F. flash in tankcars, New Jersey and New York is 18c. a gallon. Group 3 prices, on the same basis is steady at .12875 a gallon. Naphtha at 140° F. flash, on the same basis, is .205 a gallon at New Jersey and New York while Group 3 price is .154c. a gallon.

Hexane—With automobile production continuing at a high rate, demand for this aliphatic solvent in this particular industry remains high. The summer months, however, auger a lessening of demand for several reasons. Vegetable oil extraction is expected to be limited, vocations will take their toll of production capacity and auto model changeovers are rumored to be scheduled for an earlier period than usual. With fall demand will once again resume accustomed levels except, perhaps, in vegetable extraction.

At present ample supplies are in stock and prices are unchanged with 20c. a gallon being paid at New Jersey and New York in tankcars and Houston, on the same basis, paying 16c.

Mineral Spirits—Outdoor barbecue season opened officially as of Memorial Day. The next three months will see demand increase for various spirits for use as a lighting agent for charcoal fuel. This market, almost non-existent a few years ago, is increasing as more amateur chefs test their skills (and their guests' digestion) at backyard barbecue grills.

In other more important applications mineral spirits for the paint industry is concentrated in replacement sales as spring production is ended. Demand for the odorless variety is slackened but regular spirits for outdoor use is gaining with the warm weather.

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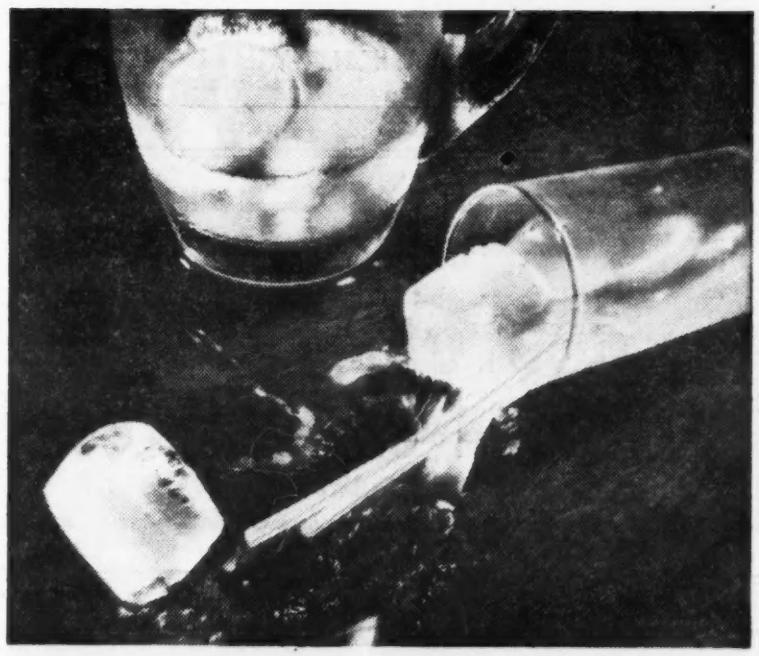

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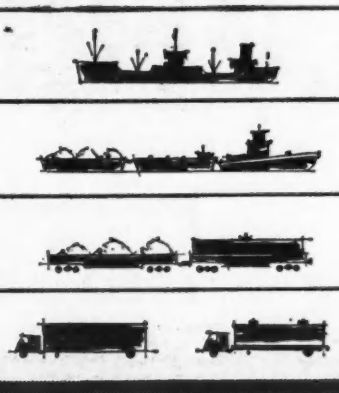

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Agricultural Chemicals

The first ammonium nitrate price schedule for the season commencing January 1 was announced last week. The listing calls for a base price of $70 per ton (f.o.b.) or $2 per ton higher than the current price of $68 per ton. Included in the announcement are seasonal discounts for the off-season months of August through December. For August and September the price will be $64 with the price for the remainder of the year scheduled at $67 per ton. The past year's price schedule called for a low off-season price of $63 per ton, increasing each month from September through December by $1 per ton.

Four grants for forest research to be done abroad for the USDA under its foreign research program were announced last week. Two have been made to a research institute in Spain, one to India and a third to Pakistan.

USDA's foreign research, conducted by the foreign research and technical program division of the Department's Agricultural Research Service, is paid for with foreign currencies accruing to the account of the US from the sale of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480.

Both the Indian and Pakistani grants will be used to finance surveys for natural predators of the balsam wholly aphid, an economic pest, as well as for studies of the possible use of predators for biological control of this pest in the US. The Indian grant is for five years and totals 383,750 Indian rupees ($81,173). The Pakistan grant, also for five years, totals 238,800 Pakistan rupees or $50,460.

One Spanish grant ($40,933) will be used for a four year study of the diseases of native forest trees to determine whether these diseases constitute a possible threat to the US forest economy should they be introduced here. The other grant ($59,067) will finance a five year study of parasites, predators, and diseases of the gypsy moth in the forests of Spain and their possible use in the US for the biological control of the moth.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	June 5, 1959
109.97	109.97	109.97	112.02

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—The Bureau of Census reports that production of synthetic ammonia anhydrous during March was 423,351 short tons. This represents an increase over February's output as well as that for March of last year. For February, 381,279 short tons were produced. During March, 1959, 384,128 short tons were produced. Stocks at the beginning of March were 279,437 short tons, declining to 246,038 by the end of the month.

Ammonium Nitrate—A leading producer announced a price schedule for ammonium nitrate effective August 1. The new listing includes what the producer terms as modest adjustments. The new prices provide for seasonal discounts in the off-season months of August through December and a base price for the season commencing January 1, of $70 per ton (F.O.B. plant), compared with the current price of $68 per ton.

The off-season discounts call for a price of $64 in August and September, and $67 in October, November and December. Beginning January 1, the regular seasonal price of $70 will apply. The past year's price schedule called for a low off-season price of $63 per ton, increasing each month from September through December by $1 per ton.

Increasing costs of raw materials, transportation, labor and warehousing made the modest price increase necessary, according to a spokesman for the producer.

The new price schedule continues the producer's policy of quoting a delivered price based on established geographic freight zones. Buyers may effect a $1 per ton savings by buying in 50 ton carload quantities in the delivered zone areas.

Animal Proteins—Quotations for fishmeal and scrap continue to hold at their lower listings. Fishscrap is at $96 per ton, bagged, on both the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, while fishmeal remains at $100 per ton, same basis.

Imports of fishscrap and meal totaled 1,746 tons in March. Peru led with 1,338 tons, with a value of $114,922. Canada and the Union of South Africa supplied 36 tons and 372 tons respectively. The total value of fishscrap and meal in March shipments was estimated by Customs to be $156,653.

Dried blood imports in March totaled 197 tons and at a value of $30,073. Canada supplied 107 tons of the total, Denmark 39 tons and the Netherlands 51 tons.

Production of fishmeal and scrap was 1,923 tons in February, according to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. This is reported to be 13 percent less than the amount produced in the same month last year.

Tuna and mackerel meal production was 1,449 tons and accounted for 75 percent of February's total production, and was slightly below the February, 1959 figure. The Bureau reports that during the first two months of this year, meal and scrap production was around 4,000 tons. This represents a 21 percent decrease in output from the same period last year.

Nitrogen Solutions—A leading producer has announced a new price schedule for one of his nitrogen solutions. The nitrogen solution is used for direct application to the soil. The current price for this nitrogen solution is $160 per ton. Effective August 1 until September 30, the price will be $158 per ton. Effective October 1, until further notice the price will be $164 per ton.

Potassium Chloride—Inshipments were 26,634 tons in March. According to Customs, the value of March imports was $869,355. Countries supplying the material were: France 14,386 tons, West Germany 8,925 tons and Spain 2,623 tons.

Potassium Sulfate—According to the Customs Bureau, inshipments of crude potassium sulfate totaled 13,254 tons with a value of $491,430. France supplied 10,399 tons, West Germany 2,855 tons.

Peatmoss—During March imports of peatmoss totaled 39,685 tons and had a value of $2,088,472. Leading exporters were: Canada 24,336 tons, West Germany 11,821 tons, Poland 1,497 tons, Netherlands 1,051 tons, Denmark 835 tons, and Sweden with 112 tons.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during March, 1960, with February's production figures supplied for comparison:

	February 1960	March 1960
DDT	12,376,579	13,616,875
2,4-D[a]	3,366,828	3,481,005
Ester & Salts	2,688,009	3,518,687
Acid equivalent	1,954,861	2,495,634
BHC	5,350,481	4,276,611
Gamma isomer	823,197	717,780
Tetraethyliuram sulfides	883,873	678,488
2,4,5-T	504,890	553,432

[a] Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

The 1960 eradication program against witchweed, a destructive plant, parasite of corn and other crops, is under way in North and South Carolina, according to a report by the US Department of Agriculture. About 117,000 acres of infested land on 6,094 farms in the two states will be treated.

More than 5,000 acres have been treated this year, on an experimental basis, with a new herbicide, 2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid, which in the research program last year gave effective, full-season control of witchweed in corn without injury to the corn. According to the report, the experiments showed that the new herbicide, which is disked into the soil 10 to 14 days before crop planting time, not only prevented emergence of witchweed but also controlled other weeds throughout the growing season.

Aliphatic Organics

All but one of the sixteen major organic chemicals for which the Tariff Commission compiles production statistics scored output gains in March. Representing large percentage increases, acetone was up better than 10 million pounds, ethyl acetate just under 4 million. Simultaneous rise in production of these solvents is attributable in part to greater demand for lacquers from the automotive industry, according to comments from several people in the trade. Acrylonitrile production was also up in March with the five million pound gain reflecting the seasonal upturn in interest for acrylic yarns for use in the manufacture of light-weight clothing.

With the antifreeze season almost over, the decline in ethylene glycol output in March was not unexpected. As it was, it amounted to less than one million pounds, an insignificant drop weighed against production of more than 100 million pounds monthly during the first quarter.

Recently reported was that ethylene glycol products accounted for 108.3 million gallons, or 89.1 percent of total antifreeze sales of 131.5 million gallons during 1959. The remainder represented methanol products.

A producer has announced it will increase production of butyl rubber at its Baytown, Tex., refinery to more than 170 million pounds annually by the second quarter of 1961. Current output is reported at 125 million pounds. Only recently, the firm slated a similarly large expansion of butyl production at its Baton Rouge, La., refinery.

New uses are winning for butyl a growing share of the commercial rubber market, the firm says. Cited are such things as airplane hydraulic systems, sheathing for underground cables and more than 100 parts of some late-model cars which are made from butyl because of its high resistance to aging and abrasion, and the effects of ozone, sunlighe, heat, and chemicals.

A number of aliphatic chemicals are included in the list of 2,500 products for which the State Department has proposed to cut import duties to member nations of GATT. All told, about 65 percent of all US imports in the chemical, paint, and oil schedule are on the list. To cite a few: acetic caid; acetaldehyde; acetone and ethyl methyl ketone; alcohol; carbon tetrachloride; formaldehyde; and glycerine.

To give industry a chance to comment on the proposed tariff reductions, and also to recommend foreign concessions US negotiators should seek, hearings will be heard by the Tariff Commission and the Interdepartmental Committee for Reciprocity and Information (CRI), starting July 11. Applications for time to appear at either USTC's or CRI's hearings must be made by June 27.

Dextrose—Reduced 15c. per cwt. in mid-March, following a like decline in the sucrose schedule, dextrose prices have remained unchanged to date. Current New York prices on hydrated dextrose are $7.45 per cwt. in carload lots, and $7.60 in lesser quantities. Prices on anhydrous dextrose are uniformly $1.20 per cwt. higher.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	June 5, 1959
132.19	132.19	132.19	130.49

For Current Prices see page 9

Summing up the market situation last week, a trade source's only comment was: status quo.

Fluorocarbons—A US chemical giant and a British firm are forming, through subsidiaries, a jointly owned company in Australia to produce fluorocarbons to be used as refrigerants and propellants for aerosols.

According to a spokesman for the US firm participating in the venture, a plant will be built at Sydney capable of producing enough hydrocarbons to satisfy total demand in Australia. Construction of the facility is to get underway in the near future; completion is expected by mid-1961.

Glycerine — Production of crude and synthetic glycerine in April was 25.4 million pounds, down 8.6 percent from March, and output of all grades of refined glycerine was 24.8 million pounds, down 10.5 percent, according to a Commerce department report relayed to OPD by the Glycerine Producers' Association.

The same report shows that stocks of both crude and refined glycerine at April's end amounted to 61.8 million pounds, up 1.8 million from March, and up 5.5 million pounds from the end of April last year. (The total for April 1960 represented 18.7 million pounds of crude and synthetic glycerine and 43.1 million pounds of refined.)

While lower than March, output of crude (including synthetic) glycerine in April was 4.7 million pounds higher than that reported for April 1959. Production for the first four months of the year, totaling 103.8 million pounds, was also appreciably above the figure for the corresponding period in 1959, which was 81.7 million pounds.

Lactic Acid—Prices for edible (50 percent and 80 percent) and technical (44 percent) grades of lactic acid are stable at levels established last October when increases ranging from $2 to $3 per cwt. were put through. That action marked the first change in prices in more than seven years and was necessitated, sources said at the time, by the continual rise in costs at the expense of already slim profit margins.

That prices have held at the higher levels is some indication that imports are not exerting particularly strong pressure on the US market. Nonetheless, imports of lactic acid of 55 percent or over have risen each month during the first quarter of the year. Imports were 20,615 pounds

Organic Chemicals Output: March

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in February and March, 1960, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	March	*February*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	65,109,011	*64,082,214
Natural (wood distillation)	—	1,844,000
Acetic anhydride	99,010,480	93,301,700
Acetone	69,103,295	*58,562,593
Acrylonitrile	24,482,524	19,605,974
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	170,139,620	164,463,705
Carbon disulfide	45,227,278	40,951,513
Carbon tetrachloride	29,454,895	28,432,708
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,865,533	8,115,714
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	9,849,266	*5,924,704
Ethylene glycol	107,262,244	*108,127,526
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	156,788,429	147,965,506
Methanol:		
Synthetic	169,475,645	149,558,091
Natural (wood distillation)	—	1,248,320
Pentaerythritol	5,800,057	5,427,314
Perchloroethylene	18,239,266	17,406,583
Propylene glycol	13,796,137	12,551,224
Trichloroethylene	33,513,330	31,450,000

* Revised.
A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

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Aliphatic Organics

in January, 23,792 in February and 42,552 in March.

Prices on 50 percent edible lactic acid start at 19.85c. per pound in carload lots, dropping to 21.35c. for one to four drums. Schedule on 80 percent edible ranges from 21.35c. per pound, carloads, to 34.85c. for one to four drums.

For the technical 44 percent, one producer differentiates between two grades of the material.

The light lists at $15.30 per cwt., and the dark at $13.80 in carload quantities (40c. higher in less carloads). Another maker whose plant is located in the midwest lists the 44 percent material at $12.45 per cwt. on a works basis. A company spokesman says the firm strives to make the material as light as possible since this type is the more desirable.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady during the week ended May 31. Demand was seasonally slow in southern and midwestern states and moderate in other parts of the nation. Supplies were adequate at all markets. Prices at New Orleans and New York were unchanged.

Imports of feed and industrial molasses were 40.3 million gallons during March, the largest since April, 1959, when 51.2 million gallons were brought in. Sources of imports in March were, in million gallons: Cuba 17.8; Mexico 9.5; Dominican Republic 9.0; France 1.7; Poland 1.0; Philippine Republic 1.0, and the remainder from other countries. Exports of feed and industrial molasses from the US and its territories in March amounted to 2.1 million gallons, compared with 1.2 million in February; and 0.2 million in March, 1959.

Perchloroethylene — Perchloroethylene capacity in the US is estimated at 275 million pounds in a recently published market survey.

The same survey notes that open market sales accounted for 175 to 180 million pounds of total production of 200 million pounds in 1959, while the remainder represented captive requirements.

The end-use pattern of perchloroethylene is three-pronged: dry cleaning, accounting for 76 percent; metal degreasing 16 percent, and compounding and other uses 8 percent.

Future growth of the market is predicated to a large extent on the growth of the dry cleaning market, which already has spurred production from a mere 1 million pounds a year twenty-five years ago to the current 200-million-pound mark.

By 1965, according to estimates, perchlor will have captured more than one-half of the dry cleaning market in terms of cleaning poundage. At that time, about 60 percent of the dry cleaners would be using synthetic solvents. Today, about 45 percent of the nation's dry cleaning is done with perchlor, while 55 percent is done with petroleum solvents.

In terms of volume, current use of perchlor by the dry cleaning industry is about 140 million pounds annually. The market for Stoddard and 140-F. solvents, on the other hand, is nearly seven times as large. The difference is explained by the fact that perchlor is recovered more completely, with 1 pound doing appreciably more cleaning than the same amount of petroleum solvent. This, of course, is one of the factors behind perchlor's acceptance by dry cleaning establishments. Another is the safety which the synthetic solvent affords. In some cities, it's said, perchloroethylene plants are permitted in well-populated areas whereas petroleum cleaning plants are not.

It's felt that perchlor will share in the growth of the vapor degreasing market but will not increase its share to any extent. Specialized cleaning where it offers definite advantages will be the thing.

Solvents — According to Foreign Commerce Weekly, a publication of the US Department of Commerce, an Egyptian firm has invited bids for supply and erection of a complete plant for the making of butanol, acetone, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, and paint thinners.

Interested parties should submit bids to Managing Director, Organic Chemical Industries Co., S.A.A., 9 Soliman Pasha Street, Cairo, Egypt, U.A.R.

Sorbitol — Revised earlier this year, prices for powdered sorbitol continue firm at 38.5c. per pound, carloads, at 40.5c. per pound in drum lots of 10,000 to 20,000 pounds, and at 41.5c. to 43.5c. per pound in smaller lots, all on a works basis.

For sorbitol solution, the price in carloads is 26c. per pound and in less carloads 27c. per pound.

Sorbitan monostearate is listed at 33.5c. per pound in 20,000 pound lots, at 35.5c. per pound in 10,000 to 20,000 pound lots, and at 38.5c. to 40.5c. per pound for lesser quantities, packed in fiber drums on a works basis.

Trimethylolethane — Current schedule for technical trimethylolethane is 30c. a pound, carloads, and 31c. a pound less carloads, for material packed in multiwall paper bags containing 50 pounds net, f.o.b. works.

Reported to be a standard raw material in the varnish and resin industry, the chemical is available in quantity for prompt shipment, a producer indicates.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The Dyestuff and Chemical Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation has reported on two new ultraviolet absorbers now being offered by the company. Tradenamed **"Uvinul N-35"** and **"N-38,'** the products are the first of a new family of UV absorbers which are chemically identified as substituted acrylonitriles, the company says. Unlike other available UV absorbers, they do not contain acidic aromatic hydroxyl groups and show excellent absorption properties under varying pH conditions. The absence of these acidic groups suggests uses of these new compounds in systems which would be adversely affected by their presence.

The materials are said to be particularly suitable for protecting nitrocellulose lacquers against UV degradation, without adding undesirable color to the coating. They may also be of value in other systems such as butadiene-styrene, latex, melamine-formaldehyde, epoxy-amine and nylon formulations.

Suggested applications include a variety of industrial and consumer product uses, including plastics, lacquers and paints, textiles, adhesives, packaging materials and paper coatings.

Dearborn Chemical Company announces availability of a nontoxic corrosion inhibitor tradenamed **"Dearborn 680"** for use in both open recirculating and once-through cooling systems where toxic contaminants such as chromate are not permitted by state and local regulations. According to the company, the material provides corrosion protection comparable to that obtained with chromate-polyphosphate combinations.

"Dearborn 680" forms a protective film much faster than standard polyphosphate treatments, thus providing rapid control of localized pitting as well as general corrosion, the company reports.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Antifoaming Agents

Antifoaming agents have found extensive use in paper manufacture, in dyeing, printing and detergent production. The use of defoamers in the paper industry, for example, helps to overcome a serious foam problem which may vary from mill to mill because of local conditions. The factors that effect foam build up are the type and temperature of the water, the fillers, dyestuffs, sizings and de-inking chemicals as well as the amount and method of agitation. In printing, agitation of the color box causes foamy print pastes which results in poor prints. Foam may be controlled with no change in the paste viscosity (which would cause less color due to undesired penetration) by the use of a small amount of antifoaming agent such as Hart Products Corporation's **"Hartex Defoamer S."** The material is described by the company as a cream colored viscous emulsion which acts in a wide range of pH values with no breakdown in mildly acid, alkaline or neutral solutions. The company reports the material may be used in a dye bath with no deleterious action of penetrants and levelling agents commonly used. In pressure package yarn dyeing the rapid circulation of the liquor often causes troublesome foaming. The company reports that 2 to 4 ounces of **"Hartex Defoamer S"** per 100 gallons will control this foaming. In heavy soaping, the use of a defoamer makes it possible to use high concentrations of detergent in continuous soaping machines. The foam is controlled without any adverse effect on detergency.

American Alcolac Corp. manufactures **"Siponol TX,"** a fatty tallow alcohol, for use as an antifoaming agent. The **"Siponol"** series of the company are fatty alcohols made by high pressure hyrogenation or sodium reduction of vegetable or animal fats or fatty acids. They are separated into the various commercial cuts by fractionating under vacuum. Composition of **"Siponol TX"** is 62 percent C_{18}, 33 percent C_{16} and 5 percent C_{14}. The material is a crystalline white solid with molecular weight about 260 and m.p. 48-52 degree C. Suggested end uses for the material include applications in the detergent, petroleum, rubber and plastics and textile industries.

Emulsions and Latexes

Morton Chemical Company markets a line of polystyrene and acrylic emulsions which find use in floor polish formulations and may be used in paper and textile coatings and in leather finishing.

"RWL-100" and **"110"** are modified polystyrene emulsions, while **"RWL-200," "201"** and **"202"** are the acrylics. Viscosities of the acrylics range from 20 to 35 cps. at 25 degrees C. and the company recommends that polish formulations maintain acrylic polymer solids in a range of 65-75 percent, based on total solids in the finished polish formulation. Further, the company says, pH of a polish formulation should be between 8.5 and 9. Morpholine or ammonium hydroxide may be used to raise the pH to the desired level.

Low film forming temperature of **"RWL-202"** makes it particularly useful as an additive to blend with modified polystyrene latexes to give powder resistant polishes. **"RWL-201"** is not film forming at room temperature. Use of plasticizers with this material as desirable as they not only reduce the minimum film forming temperature but improve gloss and levelling properties of the formulation. **"RWL-200"** is also non-film forming at room temperature. Use of fluxing agents is recommended with this acrylic emulsion.

"RWL-100," a modified polystyrene emulsion, is 36 percent solids with particle size less than 0.04 microns. The material is suggested for use where an unusually small particle size latex with outstanding stability is required. **"RWL-110,"** is designed for use in floor polish formulations where excellent wear resistance of polystyrene polymers is required at a minimum of cost. This material, although 50 percent solids maintains particle size of 0.04 microns which is necessary to give polishes of excellent gloss, Morton reports.

Marketing of styrene as a modification with vegetable oils or alkyd resins, or as a copolymer with butadiene or other unsaturated materials, has greatly enhanced the monomer's value as a coating raw material. The earliest attempts to use high molecular weight styrene in surface coatings featured solution in a suitable solvent along with a plasticizer to yield a film by evaporation of the solvent. Unfortunately the polymer proved to be a difficult material to plasticize and the films were often subject to crazing and showed poor adhesion. In addition, these solutions showed high viscosity at low solids and a tendency to "web" during spraying.

Monsanto Chemical Company has developed several polystyrene latexes which are of value to the finish formulator. The **"Lytron"** latexes comprise a series of stable aqueous dispersions of styrene resins supplied in unplasticized form. At room temperature the unplasticized latexes do not form continuous films. They dry as discrete particles which are easily pulverized to fine powders, the company reports.

"Lytron 680" is a basic latex paint vehicle with high pigment binding and film forming properties which make it possible to formulate interior and exterior paints from the same latex. The material may be used as the only binder or in modifications with oils, alkyds or other latexes to add special properties. **"Lytron 822 Resin"** is a carboxyl containing styrene copolymer supplied as a powder for appli-

—Continued on page 66

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CHICAGO Michigan 2-1800
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CLEVELAND HEnderson 2-2020
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Dioctyl Phthalate
Diiso Octyl Phthalate
Diiso Decyl Phthalate
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DETROIT Vinewood 2-4400
Dioctyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Butyl Cyclohexyl Phthalate
Hi-Flash Solvent

INDIANAPOLIS CLifford 5-5443
Thiophene-Free Benzol
Dioctyl Phthalate
Didecyl Phthalate
Ethylene Glycol

NEWARK Mitchell 2-0960
Thiophene-Free Benzol
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dioctyl Phthalate
Diiso Decyl Phthalate
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methanol
Cyclohexanone
Hi-Flash Solvent

NEW YORK HAnover 2-7300 (same as NEWARK)

LOS ANGELES OVerbrook 5-8510
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dioctyl Phthalate
Hi-Flash Solvent

PHILADELPHIA JEfferson 3-3000
All Phthalate Esters
Hi-Flash Solvent

ST. LOUIS PLateau 2-2572
Hi-Flash Solvent

PLASTICS AND COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

A major naphthalene supplier reported that the company will raise naphthalene prices 1 cent a pound, effective July 1. The move will set the producer's price on crude 78 degree naphthalene in tankcars at 6 cents per pound. Refined industrial naphthalene will be 10¾ cents per pound and bagged material, chipped or crushed, 13½ cents per pound. The increase would do away with the 1 cent price differential that has been in effect over the second quarter as other suppliers of naphthalene reported an increase to 6 cents on April 1. It was uncertain what effect the change would have on the phthalic anhydride market. Some producers of phthalic held to a 17 cent per pound price when other sources raised prices 2 cents, to 19 cents per pound, on April 1.

Tar acid marekts are slow. Sources point out that the sluggish aspect of these markets over the first five monhs of the year is a reversal to the situation in effect at the close of last year when the lengthy steel strike had begun to put a crimp in producers' supply lines. Production of ortho-meta and ortho-meta-para cresol fractions in the first three months of this year rose sharply as compared with the three-month total for last year.

Pyridine for resale is reported to have brought as high as $1 per pound. Sources point out that import pressure in the past has discouraged producers in their efforts to recover pyridine. An expansion in capacity to produce synthetic pyridine is currently underway.

An engineering firm reported development of a catalyst system which can be used in fixed-bed phthalic anhydride plants to handle either o-xylene or naphthalene feedstocks, or a blend of the two. At the same time, another petrochemical producer reported plans for an o-xylene plant in excess of 30 million pounds.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended June 5 would amount to 61.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,765,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 1,870,000 tons, 2,127,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,653,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 5, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.40	118.56

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—A breakdown of production figures, issued by the Tariff Commission, indicates output of benzene from petroleum sources in March was 30,344,199 gallons while tar distillers produced 1,053,534 gallons and cokeoven operators turned out 16,085,567 gallons. Output from petroleum sources usually runs around 17 to 20 million gallons per month.

The light supply position on benzene has continued to hang on, although suppliers express the opinion that the market should regain a fairly good supply-demand balance by the end of the third quarter. It is generally felt that benzene will move in brisk fashion for the balance of the year.

m,p-Cresol—Demand has been slow, sources report. Export requirments have faltered somewhat. Tar acids in general have been easy, a reversal of the situation at the close of '59 when the lengthy steel strike had begun to put a crimp in the supply line.

Output of meta-para and ortho-meta-para cresols amounted to 12.4 million pounds in the first three months of this year, almost twice as much as in the three-month period last year.

Naphthalene—A major supplier announced that the company will raise naphthalene prices 1c. per pound, effective July 1. New price from this source on domestic crude naphthalene in tankcars will be 6c. a pound; industrial, refined naphthalene, 10¾c. and bagged material, chipped or crushed, will be 13½c. per pound.

The move wipes out a 1c. price spread which has been in effect over the second quarter as some producers boosted naphthalene prices to 6c. on April 1.

At the close of the week it was uncertain what effect the move would have on the phthalic anhydride market. Some producers have been holding to a 17c. price on phthalic while other raised prices 2c. per pound on April 1.

The supply situation on naphthalene shows no sign of easing, sources report.

Phenol—Plans for the construction of an Argentine phenol plant, announced as a joint venture of a major producer in this country and a large Argentine firm, moved a step closer to realization with the recent announcement that the Export-Import Bank of Washington D.C. has approved a loan for the project. The amount of the loan was not disclosed.

Construction of the 25-ton per day plant will begin shortly and completion is expected in approximately two years.

Argentina currently imports much of the phenol it uses for phenolic resins, molding compounds, pesticides, preservatives, aspirin and other products.

Pyridine—The market remains in very tight supply. Prices for resale material of 90c. to $1 per pound have been reported. Sources point out that severe import pressure in the past has discouraged producers from recovering pyridine. An expansion in capacity to produce synthetic pyridine is currently underway. Last price change in this market was a 5c. per pound reduction in late June of last year.

Tariff Commission reported production of refined 2 degree pyridine totaled 291,555 pounds in March as against 183,299 pounds in the previous month and 102,732 pounds in January for a three-month total of 577,586 pounds.

Dyes

Dyes—Tariff Commission reported output of vat green (C.I. 59825) amounted to 209,746 pounds as against 145,690 pounds in the previous month.

Production of direct black 38 (C.I. 30235) totaled 612,785 pounds during the

Aromatic Chemicals Output: March

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		March 1960	March 1959	First Three Months 1960	First Three Months 1959
Aniline	lbs.	12,366,900	11,639,525	33,606,839	33,437,581
Benzene	gals.	47,483,300	30,251,676	117,221,002	84,636,452
Creosote, oil	gals.	8,344,496	10,416,730	22,409,601	24,756,402
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	4,461,972	2,963,795	12,402,186	6,989,645
Cresylic acid, refined all sources	lbs.	4,323,011	4,960,296	13,763,542	13,939,509
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	43,534,718	33,861,877	123,727,671	137,133,252
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	53,034,235	46,615,543	159,057,030	122,658,182
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	49,259,674	43,641,462	139,073,467	100,522,682
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	67,213,994	60,558,026	198,267,725	**164,581,473
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	36,549,718	34,222,594	97,099,859	87,235,055
Styrene monomer	lbs.	150,873,347	125,371,925	431,925,154	353,308,877
Toluene	gals.	22,700,975	20,989,296	62,051,902	58,513,604
Xylene	gals.	29,370,554	20,032,454	68,818,508	43,323,935

* Source: Tariff Commission.
** February figure revised.

Coal Chemicals

month as against 533,332 pounds in February.

Output of pigment blue 15 (C.I. 74160), phthalocyanine blue, alpha and beta modifications, amounted to 381,655 as compared to 321,339 pounds in the previous month.

Intermediates

Alkylated Phenols—A major tar distiller recently announced plans to enlarge facilities at Oil City, Pa., in order to produce a broader line of alkylated phenols. The new unit is expected on stream by July 1.

Among the first of the new products to come out of the plant will be: p-tert-butyl phenol; p-tert-amyl phenol, di-tert-amyl phenol; and both 2,4 and 2,6-di-tert-butyl phenol. The chemicals are used primarily in the production of oil soluble resins, detergents and as oil and rubber additives.

The company now produces antioxidants, such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol and butylated hydroxy-toluene for the oil, rubber, plastic and food industries, at the Oil City location. Other intermediates, including m-cresol and mono and di-tert-butyl-m-cresol are now in regular production, the company says.

Aniline—Market demand remains routine, according to report of trade sources contacted last week. Production has been maintained about on a par with last year's levels when producers recorded a very good sales year. Output of aniline last year totaled about 130 million pounds. Production in the first three months of this year was 33.6 million pounds, about 200,000 pounds more than in the comparable period of last year.

Fumaric Acid—A major producer recently announced fumaric acid will be offered in 50-lb. bags. This would result in a saving to consumers of about ½c. per pound, the company says.

The chemical is generally packaged in 250-lb. non-returnable fiber drums. In announcing the new packing, the company noted that fumaric acid is still in short supply and that the company plans to double its production capacity in 1961 when new maleic anhydride production facilities are expected on stream.

Phthalic Anhydride — Market is unchanged. News that 5c, domestic crude naphthalene will no longer be available after July 1 led some trade sources to speculate that producers maintaining a 17c. price on phthalic might have to post an increase in line with the advance in raw material.

Output of phthalic anhydride in the first three months of the year was about 97 million pounds, a gain of approximately 10 million pounds over the comparable period of last year, according to report of the Tariff Commission.

Overall market supply has not eased appreciably and sources have continued to express concern as to the availability of naphthalene in the months just ahead.

Styrene Monomer—Use in rubber and plastics outlets remains routine. An improvement in new car sales during the current quarter has served to bolster demand from the rubber industry. Output of monomer in the first three months of the year amounted to 432 million pounds, a gain of 78.5 million over the comparable period of time last year. A record total of 1.5 billion pounds of styrene monomer was turned out last year.

Use of styrene monomer as a coating constituent has become increasingly interesting to formulators since a heavy wartime demand for synthetic rubber during World War II brought huge expansions in monomer production. Modification of styrene with vegetable oils or alkyd resins, or as a copolymer with butadiene or other unsaturated materials, has ironed out some of the early difficulties of crazing and poor adhesion encountered in attempting to use polymerized styrene.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended June 5, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	558,147
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	23,473,214
Benzene	gals.	2,263,589
Coaltar	gals.	12,372,275
Crude chemical oil	gals.	361,762
Solvent naphtha	gals.	72,352
Toluene	gals.	506,467
Xylene	gals.	144,704

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Sulfate of Alumina, 4,000 tons, 33⅓ percent or more. Bid IFB CIVENG-49-080-60-32, June 22. US Army Engineer District, Washington Corps of Engineers, First and Douglas Sts., N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Drugs, 2,500 bxs., Chloramphenicol injection, 0.25 gm., Bid RFP 7371Q, June 7; Military Medical Supply Office, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.

Ethyl Lactate, 23,800 lbs., Spec. MIL-A-3176 dated 21 Aug. 51. Bid IFB 174-161-60, June 14, Naval Ordnance Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Fertilizers, The Government of India has invited bids for 20,000 long tons of ammonium sulfate nitrate and 20,000 long tons calcium ammonium nitrate, according to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The calcium ammonium nitrate, prilled or pelleted and containing not less than 20.5 percent nitrogen, half in nitrate and half in ammonical form, must be free flowing and adequately coated to prevent absorption and deterioration. The ammonium sulfate nitrate is required in crystalline or granular form; is to contain not less than 26 percent nitrogen of which not less than 7 percent is to be in nitrate form and the rest in ammonical form. Packing for both the calcium ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate must be in non-returnable 50 kilo, 5-ply paper bags with two moisture-proof plies and jute overbags; or in plastic liners with jute overbags suitable for export. Shipment of the entire quantity is required by July-August 1960. Bids should reach the Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi, by June 13. Copies of the bid specifications may be obtained from the BFC's Trade Development Division, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

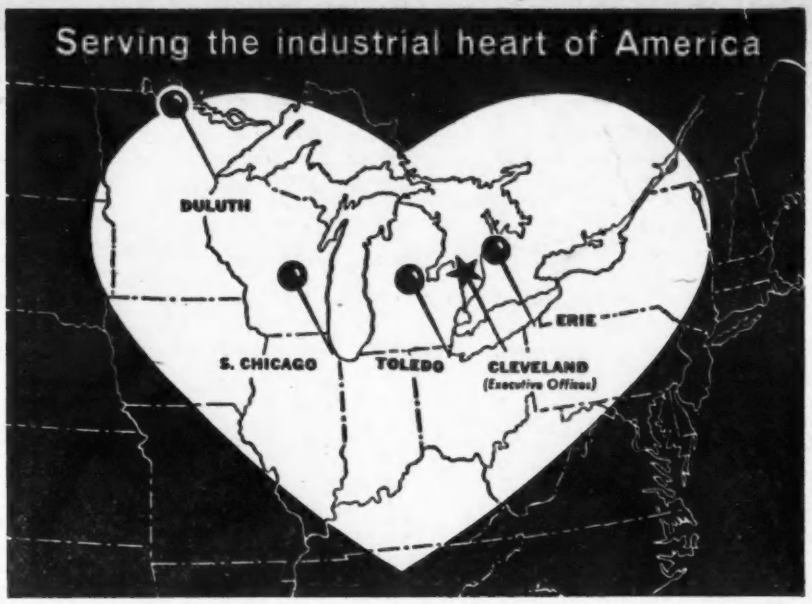
Glycerin, synthetic, 252,000 lbs., grade B, high gravity; Fed Spec 0-G-491(A) dated 17 Feb. 55, Bid IFB 162-60, June 21, Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Lime, Sodium Hexamethaphosphate, Aluminum Sulfate, Salt, (mineral) and Chlorine, various quantities, Bid IFB 264-97-60 (M), June 23, Contracting Officer, Purchasing Branch, Material Division, Supply Department, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas, indefinite quantities, contract for fiscal year 1961, Bid IFB 67004-9-61(B), June 23, Center Purchasing Office, Marine Corps Supply Center, Albany, Ga.

Polyphosphate Compound, est. 81,000 lbs., soluble, Calgon as manufactured by Hagan Chem. For use in water supply systems to control scale and corrosion. Purity must comply with existing directives of AWWA governing chemical infusion into potable water supply. P_2O_5 content of product to be not less than 67 percent. 100 pound multi-wall paper bags. Bid RFP 60-58Q. Bid sets available. Purchasing and Contracting Office, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Propane Liquid Petroleum Gas, approx. 3,500 gals., meeting fire underwriters specs., period of contract July 1 thru June 30, 1960, Bid IFB 10, June 6, Agriculture, Forest Service, Chequamegon National Forest, Federal Bldg., Park Falls, Wis.



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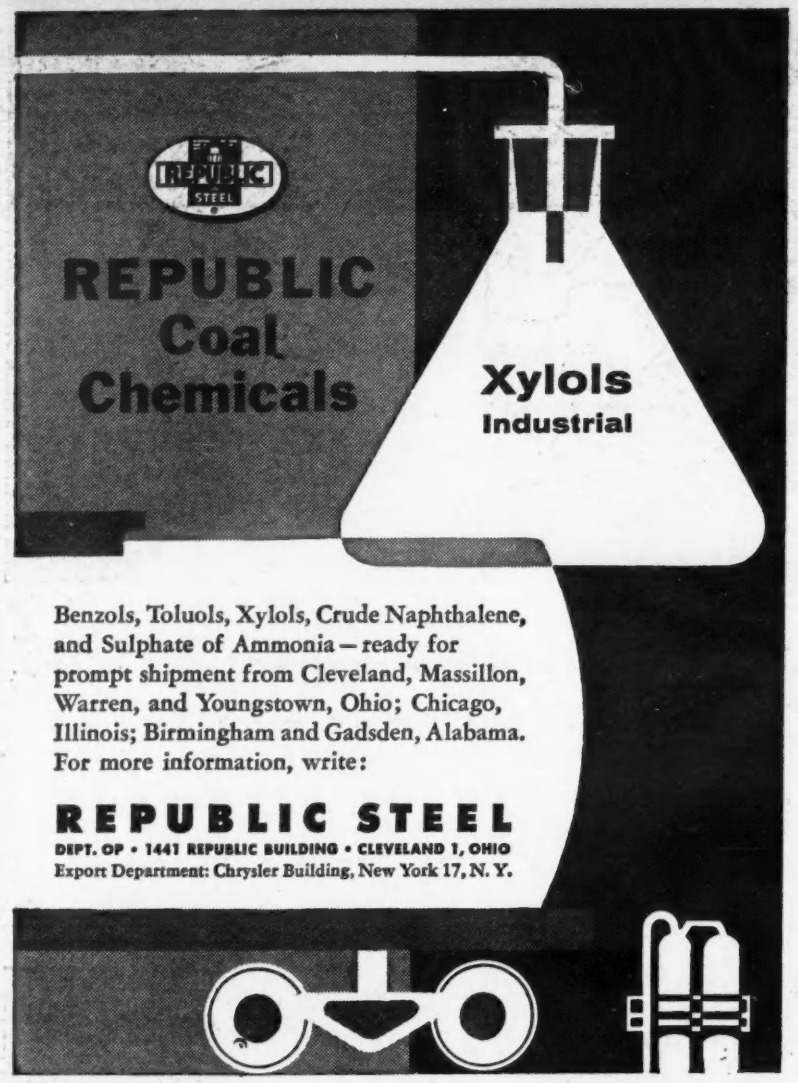
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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Stanley Boberg,** assistant credit manager, is retiring after twenty-seven years of service with the company.

Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago—**Lee Van Slyke,** special assistant to the sales manager of fatty acids, has been advanced to assistant manager of fatty acid sales.

Baxter Laboratories, Inc., Morton Grove, Ill.—**Sam T. Parker, jr.,** has been appointed general sales manager.

Borden Chemical Company, New York, a division of the Borden Company—**Thomas L. Trafford** has been named engineering manager for the resins and chemicals department.

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.—**Manuel V. Carneri** has been named to the technical services research staff to work on development of new vehicles and formulations for paints, varnishes and other coatings.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**J. Leo Masterson,** west coast regional sales manager for duPont finishes, has retired after a career of thirty-four years with the company.

Ethyl Cropration, New York—**S. M. Blitzer** has been advanced from project manager to assistant director of chemical research in the research and development department.

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Frank M. Carroll,** has been named to the newly-created post of plant manager at the Baton Rouge, La., works.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**William N. Watts** has been named manager of the Indianapolis sales district, succeeding **Jack W. Hill,** who will become manager of the Louisville, Ky., district.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia—Three research scientists have been advanced. **C. K. Cain,** formerly head of the organic chemistry department, has been appointed assistant director of research and director of chemical research. **William L. Madison,** has been elevated from manager of the pharmaceutical development department to assistant director of research and director of pharmacy research. **George I. Poos,** formerly assistant head of organic chemistry, has been advanced to assistant director of chemical research and head of the medicinal chemistry section.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—In the Springfield, Mass., research department, **George W. Ingle** has been advanced to assistant research director of a newly-formed section responsible for polymer properties and standards, **Costas H. Basdekis** has been elevated to assistant research director for polystyrene, **Dr. Manuel F. Drum** to assistant research director in charge of plastics processing, **Dr. O. Paul Cohen** to assistant research director for polyvinyl chloride, and **Q. A. Trementozzi** to assistant research director for fundamental exploratory polymer activities.

National Lead Company, New York—**Joseph A. Martino,** company president, will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Commercial Science from Pace College, New York.

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.—**Homer A. Burch** has been named senior research chemist in the organic chemistry section.

Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, N. J.—**Arthur E. Foden** has been appointed director of market research.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Roger D. Freriks** has been named manager of the Ditzler Color Division in Detroit, Mich.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. E. Singer** has been appointed a development supervisor at the Emeryville Research Center.

Texas Gulf Reports Tests On Potash Lands Favorable

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company reports favorable results from its first test well on potash leases in southeastern Utah. The well was completed one month following signing of an agreement under which Texas Gulf will acquire and commercially develop the extensive Utah potash porperties of Dehli-Taylor Oil Corporation. The latter retains a 25 percent interest.

Test results were consistent with earlier estimates of the thickness and grade of the potash strata, according to a spokesman for the New York-based company. A second well is now near the coring stage and a third rig is being moved on location to accelerate the test program. Drilling is underway in the Cane Creek Anticline area.

Sun Elevates McFarlane In Research Expansion

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Samuel B. McFarlane, jr., as vice-president of research, a newly-created position. Mr. McFarlane's appointment is reportedly an initial step toward a broad expansion of research. He was formerly manager of central research laboratories for Celanese Corporation of America and vice-president and technical director of Onyx Oil & Chemical Company.

Monsanto Now Takes

—Continued from page 7

with Sidac through a minority interest acquired in 1947 when Sidac began to manufacture cellulose acetate sheeting using Monsanto's "Vuepak" process.

Monsanto claims to be the principal producer and supplier of polyvinyl butyral sheet to world markets. Sidac is a large manufacturer of cellophane, plastic films and blown ware, other packaging materials and finished plastic articles.

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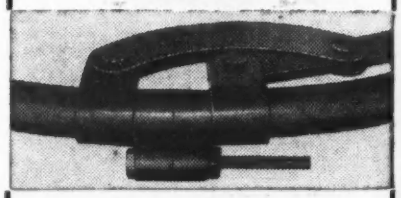

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Nitrogenous Fertilizer Picture: Exports-Imports

—Continued from page 7

in 1956 was $175 million; in 1957, $203 million, and in 1958, $209 million.

The study shows a much more intensive use of fertilizer in all of the OEEC countries, except Turkey, than in the US. The Netherlands, Iceland and Belgium each use more than ten times the fertilizer per unit of land than the US.

With nitrogen, for example OEEC calculates Iceland is using currently about 242 pounds for each hectare (2.471 acres) of agricultural land; the Netherlands, 205 pounds; Belgium, 128 pounds, and the US, 13.9 pounds. Only Ireland and Turkey use less nitrogen per hectare than the US.

With nitrogen fertilizers, the study shows that the greatest consumption increases in recent years have been in "complex fertilizers," which rose 26 percent in 1958-59, and "other nitrogenous fertilizers," which rose 44 percent in the same period.

Output of ammonium nitrate, the main type used in the eighteen countries, has remained stable—accounting for 38 percent of total nitrogen consumption in 1958-59.

In terms of nitrogen production, the trend to urea (up 21 percent in 1958-59) ammonium sulfate and calcium syanamide (each up 13 percent in that year) is expected to continue. The most rapid increases in nitrogen output were in Portugal, which more than doubled to 40,000 tons, and Italy, which rose 34 percent to 546,000 tons.

Prices on ammonium nitrates per ton of plant nutrient in bags ranged from $197.25 in Norway to $462.24 in Iceland, during 1958-59. The subsidies in certain countries considerably alter the price picture.

In Germany, the subsidy was 20 percent of the price of $301.90 a ton; and in the U. K. the price was $328.28, but a subsidy of $131.32 is paid to the farmer.

Portugal gave the farmer a subsidy of $39.23 a ton on sodium nitrates selling at $411.43 a ton, and a subsidy of $137.82 on calcium syanamide selling at $336.50.

What About Price Stability?

Nitrogen prices were stable in about half the OEEC countries for the past two years. Only in France, Iceland and Spain were there marked rises in price, the report states, while decreases were recorded in Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Turkey and the UK.

Consumption of phosphate fertilizers is expected to increase by about 6 percent, but overall production will not rise quite as much in the near future.

The consumption pattern for phosphates in recent years has shown a swing to superphosphates, complex and other types of phosphates, while consumption of basic slag has declined by about 2 percent. Concentrates superphosphate consumption has risen 20 percent.

Prices for phosphates have varied considerably, remaining stable in only a few countries. The largest increases have been in France and Spain and the greatest decreases in Ireland and Turkey.

In 1958-59, the price for single superphosphate in Turkey dropped 47 percent to $263.06 a ton of contained plant nutrient and Turkish consumption rose 108 percent. Subsidies on phosphate fertilizers are granted in Germany, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal and the UK.

Production and consumption of potash fertilizers rose about 3 percent in 1958-59, but the OEEC study group sees a slightly faster rate of increase for both now. In recent years, production of potassium sulfate and high-grade potassium chloride has risen, while lower potash content fertilizers have declined.

Welch's FDA Regime

—Continued from page 3

by Secretary Flemming, who, along with Food & Drug Commissioner George Larrick and other officials, were summoned before the senate group Friday (June 3) to answer the conflict-of-interest charges previously aired against Dr. Welch.

Mr. Flemming told the committee that FDA intends to step up its enforcement work against misleading claims in the promotion of new drugs and recommended that congress amend the food, drug & cosmetic act in the following particulars:

- To require certification by FDA of all antibiotics.
- To require drug manufacturers of prescription drugs to give a showing of "efficacy" as well as safety in their new drug applications.
- Compel the drug manufacturers to report immediately to FDA any incident of adverse reaction developing from his drug.
- Clothe factory inspectors with greater authority to insure the production of pure and safe drugs.

Former FDA People Testify

Earlier in the week, the committee heard testimony from two former employees of FDA, one charging and the other denying that the agency had come under the domination of the drug industry.

Also heard were several former employees of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., who accused Dr. Welch, former head of FDA's antibiotic branch, of lending himself to the company's promotional efforts in 1956, concerning its new antibiotic, "Sigmamycin."

A blanket indictment of top FDA officials for failing to enforce properly the drug laws, fraternizing with the drug industry, and being responsible for the suffering of "hundreds" and the death of "many" was contained in a 10,000-word statement read to the committee by Dr. Barbara Moulton, a former medical officer with the agency.

Dr. Ernest E. King, former associate medical director of FDA, challenged Dr. Moulton's charges that FDA officials had been "brainwashed" by the drug industry, stating that the agency's employees "have the public welfare at heart or they wouldn't be there."

He "couldn't agree" with the charge that lax enforcement has brought suffering and death.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer has advanced prices of inositol 25 cents per pound across the board. Action set the schedule, on a delivered basis, at $4.50 a pound for 1,000 pounds or more, and $4.75 for smaller quantities packed in 50- or 100-pound drums; at $5 a pound for 10 to 50 pound lots packed in 10-pound containers, and at $5.25 a pound for 5-pound bottles, any quantity. Explaining the move, spokesman for the producer—the first in this business, it's believed—said that the higher prices were necessitated by rising costs, primarily labor and handling, which the firm had been fighting for at least a year.

Price Trends

Advanced
Inositol, 25c. per lb.
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 5, 1959
60.25	60.36	60.32	60.62

For Current Prices See Page 9

Inositol, or more specifically l-inositol or meso-inositol, has vitamin activity and is incorporated in various pharmaceutical preparations. It is used medically in the treatment of diseases as cirrhosis and hepatitis where the patient suffers from a lack of nutrition.

With an eye to broadening the market, some research has been done to find new uses for inositol in the fine chemical industry. As yet, however, all efforts have gone unrewarded reportedly and inositol remains purely a pharmaceutical.

But despite the relatively narrow use pattern, the market for the chemical is quite large for a nutritional item. US usage is estimated to be in the vicinity of 150,000 pounds annually and foreign requirements, while smaller and somewhat sporadic, add considerably to this figure. Interest is said to be especially strong in South America for US-manufactured material, but here as elsewhere in the world, domestic suppliers must compete with the European industry.

Inositol is manufactured in Italy which country ships a percentage of its production here. And while it has not been ascertained, it is believed that the chemical is also manufactured in Germany.

According to a trade source, the Italians use rice as a raw material. Inositol is produced commercially in the US, however, from corn steep liquor by precipitation and hydrolysis of crude phytate. The chemical appears naturally in vegetables, citrus fruits, cereal grains, liver, kidney, heart and other meats.

A producer will advance the price of sodium hypophosphite 2 cents, to 99 cents per pound in 1,000-pound lots, July 1.

Ascorbic Acid—According to trade reports last week, domestic makers of ascorbic acid have maintained the price schedule set up in April. This means that lots of 100 kilos or more are going at $7.35 a kilo, which, rather surprisingly, is only slightly above prices being asked by some importers here for similar quantities.

Caffeine—Pharmaceutical demand for caffeine is tapering off, as normally occurs this time of year, but this has not weakened the market. Offsetting the drop is the increased consumption of the chemical in cola beverages.

Cola beverages are, of course, no longer just a warm weather drink or a warm weather market for caffeine. Sources do feel, however, that sales of soft drinks are greater in the summertime, as this would explain why cola bottlers step up requirements for caffeine and other materials in the spring. Indicating this, imports of caffeine in March rose to 76,713 pounds from 39,000 in February and 29,000 in January.

Shipping to the US in March were West Germany 43,523 pounds; France 15,750; United Kingdom 13,440; and the Netherlands 4,000.

Camphor—Imports of natural camphor in March, latest month for which statistics are available from the Commerce department, were 4,000 pounds, valued at $1,800, and dutied at $19. Japan supplied all of this material.

March imports of natural refined camphor, from Japan and Taiwan, totaled 19,700 pounds and carried a value of $9,338 and a duty of $582. Japan's share of this was 13,600 pounds.

Imports of synthetic camphor the same month were 111,900 pounds, valued at $41,437 and dutied at $5,589. Suppliers were the United Kingdom (78,400 pounds), and West Germany (33,500).

Cream of Tartar—Cream of tartar is one of many chemicals for which the State Department proposes to cut the tariff duty to member nations of GATT. The proposal is unlikely to meet with much opposition in the US because the chemical is not manufactured here any longer and, is, in fact, supplied almost exclusively by Italy, Spain, France, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

One will recall that a little over a year ago, President Eisenhower turned down recommendations from the Tariff Commission that the duty on the chemical be hiked to protect what then remained of the US industry. Later, when the last domestic manufacturer had bowed out of the picture, some action reportedly was taken by European interests to get the duty eliminated or at least reduced. Nothing came of this, however, as close as can be determined, until the recent announcement by the State Department that it was considering negotiating a tariff reduction.

Imports of cream of tartar in March were 298,062 pounds, valued at $79,719, and dutied at $9,311. Suppliers were Italy (154,322 pounds, valued at $39,352 and dutied at $4,821); United Kingdom (125,000 pounds, valued at $35,714, dutied at $3,906); Spain (9,921 pounds, valued at $2,133, dutied at $310); and West Germany (8,819 pounds, valued at $2,250 and dutied at $274).

Inositol—The price schedule for inositol was recently revised by a major producer. New listings are: 1,000 pounds, $4.50 per pound; less than 1,000 pounds, $4.75. Both prices are applicable to material packed in 50- or 100-lb. drums, on a delivered basis.

In 10-lb. containers, inositol is now listed at $5 per pound for lots of 10- to 50-lbs., and in 5-lb. bottles, any quantity, at $5.25.

Mercurials—Behind the recent reductions in prices of several mercury salts, trade sources said, was the drop in the price of prime virgin mercury. This situation is discussed in detail in a recently

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: March

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		March	February
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	2,072,831	2,003,650
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	460,111	287,561
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	30,754,247	20,429,190
Niacin and amide	lbs.	280,626	309,409
Penicillin salts	million-units	47,221,814	49,182,655
Phenobarbital	lbs.	*	38,410
Pyridoxine	lbs.	6,286	5,925
Streptomycin	gms.	14,168,674	10,487,722
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	536,599	425,924
Tetracycline	gms.	10,213,750	19,098,900
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	27,561	21,752

* Data not reported.

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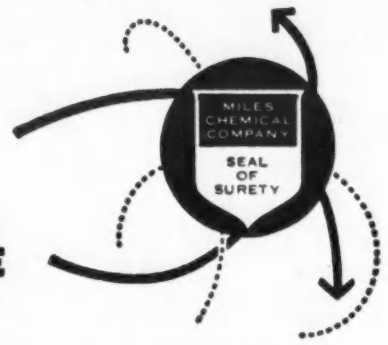

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

issued mercury market report from the Mines bureau.

The bureau says that the average price for mercury in the US in 1959 was virtually unchanged from 1958 but the lowest since 1953. Despite an upward trend during the early part of the year, prices dropped gradually throughout the last six months and ended the year at $212 to $214.

Consumption of mercury in 1959 rose 4 percent to the largest since 1955, and, except for that year, was the highest annual peacetime rate. The installation of a new chlorine and caustic soda plant using mercury cells at Deer Park, Tex., and expansions to similar plants at Anniston, Ala., and Calvert City, Ky., were partially responsible for the increased consumption, the Bureau of Mines says.

Use of mercury in pharmaceuticals was also up, gaining 20 percent, and in an allied field, dental preparations, a 5 percent increase was noted.

In flasks of 76-pounds, mercury consumed in the US for pharmaceutical uses was 1,717 in 1959; 1,430 in 1958; 1,751 in 1957; 1,600 in 1956; and 1,578 in 1955.

In dental preparations, use of mercury was (in 76-pound flasks): 1,828 in 1959; 1,741 in 1958; 1,371 in 1957; 1,328 in 1956; and 1,177 in 1955.

Nicotinamide—Here, as in several other markets, import competition is considerable, forcing domestic makers to sell price, in addition to quality and prompt shipment.

Foreign material is reported to be selling at anywhere from $5.95 to $6.30 a pound, far below the $8 official schedule quoted until just recently by some domestic makers.

Now, of course, the US trade is quoting a best price of $6.50 a kilo for 100 kilos or more. For lesser quantities, prices range from $6.60 to $7, depending on the individual maker.

With no likelihood that foreign material will suddenly stop cominy here, the trade naturally looks to new applications as a source of future market strength. Foods are one of the things being talked about. As yet, however, only very small amounts of nicotinamide are being incorporated in foods but milling and baking companies reportedly are getting interested.

Polio Vaccine—Over 91 million persons have now had one or more shots of polio vaccine and of this number 72 million have had the three or more shots required for complete vaccination, the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reports.

The figures indicate, the department says, that 40 percent of the population has maximum protection against polio; eleven percent have been partially vaccinated with one or two injections, and that 49 percent have had no vaccine at all.

Saccharin — March saw saccharin imports rise to 28,318 pounds from 6,304 pounds the month before. Shipping here the later month were Japan (22,318 pounds) and the Netherlands (6,000). Total quantity was valued at $36,714 and dutied at $7,814.

In addition to foreign material, domestic makers of saccharin also face competition from other chemical sweetening agents.

Botanicals

Demand for botanicals generally is spotty and with supplies of all but some of the domestic items adequate price stability is the order of the day. Strength is apparent in several markets, however, notably agar, gum arabic, and tolu balsam.

The weeks of rain impeded collections of domestic botanicals so dealers here are still uncertain about availability of materials this season. But by mid-month, they expect to be better informed. So far small lots of white pine and wild cherry bark have reached them, but this hasn't occasioned price changes.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the port of New York during the two week period ended May 20 included 4 lots (64 bags) of gum karaya; 2 lots (591 bags) of kola nuts; 140 bags of orange peels, and 3 lots (212 cases) of papain.

Agar—USP Kobe No. 1 strip is quoted at $2.40 to $2.50, unchanged from the level prevailing over the past several weeks. Accounting for strength, trade sources report, is the heavy demand in face of rather tight supplies.

Angelica Root—Quote is still 85c. to 90c. a pound. Adequate material is available. Interest is described as moderate.

Tolu Balsam—Quote on tolu balsam is up to $3.50-$3.65 a pound. And even at this level, a trade source reports, the material is selling mighty close to the shipping price. Requirements here are said to be good.

White Pine Bark—Collections have been underway for several weeks but as yet, a dealer here reports, only small lots of the botanical have been offered. The continual rains of May, it's explained, held up the gatherers.

Small quantities of wild cherry bark have also been offered. This has not affected prices, however.

Patent-Licensing

—Continued from page 7

their views relative to being licensed. This would replace the department's present policy of holding negotiations on a confidential basis. If these companies show a lack of interest in obtaining a license, the department should then seek other forms of relief.

• "Where an industry has been monopolized by business practices and relationships which go beyond the possession or misuse of patents, the monopoly should be attacked as such."

Patent Policy Attacked

"The patent policies of the Defense Department and the National Science Foundation constitute a giveaway program which makes the Teapot Dome scandal of the '20s seem like a penny-ante game," Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana stated last week on the floor of the senate.

Concluding his second in a series of speeches on federal patent policies which presently permit "the United States government to spend billions of dollars of public funds to give private companies the power to control whole, new industries," Sen. Long introduced a bill intended to alter these policies.

The Louisiana lawmaker anticipated that his bill "would be a significant contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of our free, competitive system by making the results of government research open to all our citizens instead of just a favored few."

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Chemical Trade Loses Round In Delaney Battle

—Continued from page 3

try and the report of Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, special assistant for science and technology to President Eisenhower.

Under the Delaney clause, any substances capable of producing cancer by "appropriate tests" are automatically banned for use in foods.

The only major victory won by the chemical and drug industries in the committee's deliberations was rejection of a proposal advanced by Secretary Flemming for amending the so-called "grandfather clause" of the food additives law to remove what the secretary termed "an inconsistency" between this clause and the Delaney clause.

Because of the "grandfather clause," substances approved for use under the new drug law prior to enactment of the food additives law can continue to be used in animal feeds even though they may be carcinogenic.

Change Unquestioned at First

At the time the change was proposed by Mr. Flemming during hearings before the house committee last February, it went unquestioned from industry. When the actual language of the change came to light recently however, the chemical and drug manufacturers detected a sleeper in the proposal. Last week they called upon the committee to take a long, hard look at the secertary's recommendation before writing it into law.

In letters to the committee, the Manufacturing Chemists Association and the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association told the members that not only would the secretary's proposed change open up prior sanctions or approvals of food additives to review, but all other prior sanctions or approvals issued by the FDA under the food, drug and cosmetic act would be subject to withdrawal.

This was objectionable, it was stated, because the secretary would have to find only a "reasonable doubt" of safety to put the whole burden on the manufacturer of showing "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the material is safe.

In offering the new language for the "grandfather clause" to the committee, Mr. Flemming said that it was clearly understood when the "grandfather clause" was enacted that it was applicable only so long as the prior sanction or approval remained in effect, and was not intended to prevent rescission of the prior approval if it was subsequently found that the particular use of the additive was toxic or of doubtful safety.

What officials had in mind was so-called trade correspondence—letters of advice sent by FDA in response to inquiries of the food and chemical industries. Such advice, not being legally binding, could be withdrawn at any time without formal proceedings, he pointed out. It developed, however, that under the new drug section of the law, prior sanctions or approvals had a definite legal basis that could be overturned only by new test methods.

"The law should make it clear that establishing merely a reasonable doubt as to the safety of an additive, in the light of all available data, would be an adequate basis for withdrawal of any sanction with respect to it," Mr. Flemming told the committee.

The secretary proposed his change as a new title to the color bill. The MCA in opposing the proposal made these four objections:

Clause Held too Broad

1. It is not directed specifically to prior sanction or approval of materials questioned under the Delaney amendment, nor is it directed specifically to prior sanctions or approvals in the form of effective new drug applications, these being the examples given in the secretary's testimony.

Rather, it is a broad modification with respect to any prior sanction or approval under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

2. Under this modification, the secretary would only have to find that there is reasonable doubt as to safety in order to revoke the prior sanction or approval. This in effect would place upon the proponent of the material the burden of showing *beyond* a reasonable doubt that the material is safe.

It is submitted that such a burden of proof with respect to safety is inconsistent with the scientific concept that everything presents some degree of hazard and that it is impossible to prove that anything is safe in the absolute sense.

3. The proceedings for such revocation in some instances are to be in conformity with section 4 of the administrative procedure act, which does not contain the very important provision in the judicial review section 409 (g) (2) of the food additives amendment of 1958 that "the findings of the secretary with respect to questions of fact shall be sustained if based upon a fair evaluation of the entire record at such hearing."

4. Even the administrative procedure act provision of the proposed modification appears, according to Secretary Flemming's accompanying memorandum, to be limited to those cases in which the prior sanction or approval had been made public.

There are many private sanctions or approvals in the form of private correspondence between the Food & Drug Administration and industry members. Any proposal for revocation of private sanctions or approvals should be subject to appropriate notice and hearing, particularly where there is no imminent hazard to public health.

DuPont Reorganization Aimed at New Products

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has reorganized the research and development division of its polychemicals department to put greater emphasis on new products.

A new organization under Dr. William E. Grigsby as director of pioneering research will consolidate and extend the long range research activities of the department, according to an announcement out of Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Donald M. Smith has been named to head a section devoted to new ventures. Exploratory work on synthetics, now headed by Dr. William F. Gresham, has been made a part of this new unit. All changes were effective June 1.

Oil Trades Group Schedules Outing

Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual spring sports outing on Thursday, June 28, at the Siwanoy Country Club in Bronxville, N. Y.

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ALUMINUM POWDER—50 dms, Durox of Minnesota, Hamburg
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ALUMINUM SILICATE—70 bgs, Engelhard Industries, Bremen

ALUMINUM SULFATE—662 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremerhaven

AMBER OIL—2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Puerto Cortes

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—91 dms, Interstate Universal Inc, Rotterdam

ANILINE DYES—85 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
44 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Bremen
10 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
38 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
70 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
40 dms, Rotterdam

ANTHRAQUINONE—250 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama

ANTIMONY—40 cks, Watson Geach, Hull
4 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool

ARABIC GUM—412 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan

ARSENOUS OXIDE—2 kgs, Chemimpex, London

BEESWAX—231 bgs, Koster Keunen, Djibouti
83 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
34 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
190 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
74 blks, Lobito

BENZOIN GUM—58 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore

BERGAMOT OIL—8 hf cs, Messina

BLEACHING POWDER—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—6 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao

BONE—472 bgs, Valleman Corp, Montevideo
75 bgs, Oximpex Inc, Santos

BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Lisbon

BONE FLOUR—80 dms, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool

BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Aarhus
1,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
900 bgs, Antwerp

CALCIUM GLUCONATE—40 bbls, Gyma Lab, Genoa

CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
250 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Tampico
125 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY SEED—130 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON, ACTIVATED—150 bgs, Connor Engineering Corp, London

CARDAMOM—14 cs, Wm E Martin & Son, Mangalore
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
360 bgs, Ponta Delgada

CASSIA—266 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam

CASTOR OIL—366 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
600 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Naples

CHINIDINUM SULFURICUM—6 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg

CHLORINATED RUBBER—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo

CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Givaudan Corp, Djibouti
18 dms, Ungerer & Co, Djibouti

COBALT OXIDE—120 cks, Antwerp

COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool

COCONUT OIL—1,102 tons, Manila

CODLIVER OIL—656 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Leixoes

CORN OIL—199 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam

CORN STARCH—2,240 bgs, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Antwerp

CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Mitsui & Co, Santos
12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos

CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
100 bbls, Chemical Bank, Barcelona

CUMIN SEED—300 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
181 bgs, National City Bank, Khorrmshahr
550 bgs, Khorramshahr

CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe

CYCLOHEPTANONE—3 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

DAMMAR GUM—63 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
140 bgs, O G Jones Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore

DEGRAS—63 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
106 dms, Lanaetex Products, Fremantle
106 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Fremantle
52 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Adelaide
100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
61 dms, H J Meeter Co, Rotterdam

DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives Inc, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam

DICYANDIAMIDE—500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
441 bgs, D Hauser, Kobe
100 bgs, Liverpool

DILL SEED—87 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay

DYES, COALTAR—208 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
48 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
4 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen

EARTH COLORS—1,650 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 dms, Burroughs Welcome & Co, London

FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
18 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

FURFURAL—892 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, La Romana

GELATIN—215 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
64 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Franco Belgian Corp, London
50 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
100 bgs, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
61 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
110 bgs, Hamburg
200 bgs, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—7 dms, J Manheimer, London
2 dms, A Chiris Co, Algiers

GERMANIUM OXIDE—25 cs, American Metal Climax, Antwerp

GHATTI GUM—68 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay

GINGER—365 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Apapa

GLANDS, PITUITARY—4 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Copenhagen

GLUE—200 bgs, [illegible] Forwarding Co, Liverpool

GLUE, BONE—1,200 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg

GLUESTOCK—10 bls, A Ehrlich, Buenos Aires

GLYOXAL—80 djns, Dr F Jonas Co, Marseille

GOLD BRONZE POWDER—14 cs, Leo Uhlfelder, Hamburg

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co, Bremen

GUAR GUM—358 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
5,250 bgs, Mitchel Beck & Co, Karachi
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam

GYPSUM—1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool

GYPSUM, CRUDE—16,079 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
20,542 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsoort

HELIOTROPINE—17 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille

HEXACHLOROETHANE—320 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg

HISTIDINE—1 dm, Havre

HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Gdynia

HYDRAZINE HYDRATE—50 pails, E F Drew & Co, Bremen

HYDROFLUORIC ACID—10 dms, Liverpool

ICHTHAMMOL—3 dms, European Chemical Co, Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—120 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
140 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co, Liverpool

ISOEUGENOL—3 cs, Havre

JAPAN WAX—75 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
25 cs, Frank B Ross, Kobe

KARAYA GUM—132 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
308 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
62 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay

LACTOSE—155 dms, Rotterdam
20 bgs, Rotterdam

LAVANDIN OIL—3 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
100 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille
10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Marseille
9 cs, Cannes
3 dms, Marseille

LEAD NITRATE—90 dms, S American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Antwerp

LEMON PEEL—51 bls, Alicante

LEMONGRASS OIL—29 dms, George Uhe Co, Marseille

LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico

LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
300 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Portimao
1,000 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
101 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
696 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa

LOVAGE ROOT—20 bls, Max Van Pels, Gdynina

MACE—6 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
10 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
84 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore

MARJORAM LEAVES—86 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Marseille

MENTHOL—20 dms, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Marseille
25 cs, H A Gogarty, Kobe
125 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
70 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
250 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
200 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
75 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg

MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—14 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Rijeka

MERCURY—50 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn

METALLIC SODIUM—39 cs, Foundry Services Inc, Liverpool

MINERAL COLORS—34 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg

MINERAL WAX—2,000 bgs, Hamburg

MOLASSES—1,100 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
12,095 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Port Esquivel
1,629 tons, American Molasses Co, Havana

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—74 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
240 dms, Bremen

MUSTARD OIL—11 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg

MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Copenhagen

MYROBALANS EXTRACT—700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool

NAPHTHALENE—496 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Hull
177 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
638 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
794 bgs, J H Forker, Middlesbrough
500 bgs, Antwerp

NAPHTHOL—3 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

NICOTINIC ACID—20 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Genoa

NIGER SEED—100 bgs, W L Willner, Massawa

NUTMEG—505 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
140 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam

OAKMOSS—203 bls, Givaudan Corp, Rijeka

OLEORESIN PAPRIKA—8 cs, Alicante

OLEYL CETYL ALCOHOL—52 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
488 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
149 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
87 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
60 dms, American National Bank, Seville
243 dms, National City Bank, Seville
50 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
100 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
6 dms, C Orlando Corp, Malaga
93 dms, Brown Bros, Malaga
74 dms, Societe General, Alicante
49 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Barcelona
30 dms, J Victori, Barcelona
100 dms, A Corrao, Barcelona

OPOPANAX GUM—100 bgs, Aden

ORANGE OIL—10 dms, Staurt Bros & Co, Belize

ORANGE PEEL—148 bls, Alicante

ORICURY WAX—100 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Salvador

PAINT, PASTE ANTIFOULING—184 dms, C A Redden, Liverpool

PALM OIL—1,213 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi

PALMKERNEL OIL, HARDENED—800 cs, Bauer & Lowey Trading Co, London

PAPAIN—76 chts, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
163 chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
102 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
20 cs, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—40 bgs, Wm E Martin & Son, Alicante
100 bgs, J Rossi, Alicante
135 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
100 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
620 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
50 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
450 bgs, Alicante
670 bgs, Rotterdam

PATCHOULI OIL—5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Singapore
6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
8 cs, Charabot & Co, Marseille

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
80 bgs, J H Elton, Colombo
80 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Colombo
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
112 bgs, P H Petry, Mombasa
234 bgs, Port Sudan

PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

POPPYSEED—119 bgs, W L Willner, Khorramsharr
540 bgs, Nieman Bros, Gdynia
1,540 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
1,540 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Gdynia
250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Izmir

POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard, Copenhagen

PROPANTHELINE BROMIDE—2 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Hamburg

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, Marine Trust Co, Matadi
50 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
75 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—110 bls, P H Petry, Puna

PYRITES—238 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,310 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
5,100 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires

QUININE SULFATE—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

RAFAELITE—57 dms, C A Redden, Liverpool

RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
285 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen

SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, K H Werthon, Trieste
100 bgs, Trieste

SAGE OIL—2 cs, Wm E Martin & Son, Rijeka

SANDALWOOD OIL—4 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
8 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cochin
10 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Calcutta

SANDRAC GUM—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca

SEAWEED EXTRACT—10 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen

SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

SENNA—82 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan

SESAME OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe

SESAME SEED—1,120 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Puerto Barrios

SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
27 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg

SIENNA, BURNT—200 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn

SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, Yardley of London, Liverpool

SODIUM CYANIDE—240 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
430 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
40 dms, Kolene Corp, Hamburg

SODIUM CYCLAMATE—5 dms, Rotterdam

SODIUM PERBORATE—100 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Marseille

SODIUM PEROXIDE—54 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen

SODIUM THIOSULFATE—400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SPERMACETI WAX—175 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe

STYRAX GUM—26 cs, L A Champon & Co, Izmir

SULFAMETHOXYPYRIDAZINE—2 dms, Master Shipping Co, Genoa

SULFAMIC ACID—666 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Yokohama
50 bgs, Saint Nazaire

SULFASOMIDINE—8 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Yokohama

TALC—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
875 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Bordeaux
4,445 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TAMARINDS—200 cs, M T Co, Tuticorin

TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,280 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
1,670 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
1,003 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
460 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

TARTARIC ACID—140 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Palermo
70 bgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
2,200 bgs, Engelhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
50 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
60 cks, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille

THEOBROMINE—2 dms, Rotterdam

THYME LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
160 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille

THYMOL—10 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg

TRAGACANTH GUM—3 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
35 dms, J L Ward & Co, Leghorn
100 dms, Leghorn

TRIPOMOL—67 dms, W A Cleary Corp, Rotterdam

TUNG OIL—199 tons, Bowring & Co, Buenos Aires

TURMERIC—114 bgs, Cochin

ULTRAMARINE BLUE—200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
350 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull

UREA, SYNTHETIC—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—23 cs, Dammann & Co, Vera Cruz
225 cs, P H Petry, Djibouti
11 cs, Marseille

VEGETABLE OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam

VEGETABLE OIL, HYDROGENATED—800 cs, Bauer Loewy Trading Corp, Liverpool

WAX—100 bbls, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Hamburg

YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cs, J Manheimer, Djibouti
2 cs, L A Champon & Co, Djibouti
1 cs, Djibouti

ZAPOTE GUM—67 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Salaverry

ZINC CYANIDE—44 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Genoa

ZINC OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz
600 bgs, Marseille

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM OXIDE—330 bgs, F D Davis, Bremen

ARROWROOT—3,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, F D Davis, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Synkoloid Co, Antwerp

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Amsterdam

CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Bergen

COLORS, DRY—224 bgs, F D Davis, Bremen

COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Suricao
250 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tobaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tobaco
500 tons, American Trust Co, Bulan
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaquete
450 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, Manila

COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Manila

DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam

EARTH COLORS—100 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
1,925 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen

FISHMEAL—653 bgs, F P Dow, Callao

IRON OXIDE—201 bgs, F D Davis, Liverpool

KEEPMEAL—200 bgs, M K M Import Co, Bergen
200 bgs, J L Ohman, Bergen
100 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Bergen

PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Hamburg

PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cochin

PEPPER, RED—200 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—998 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires

ROSE HIPS—15 bgs, C T Ten Eyck & Co, Hamburg

SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,795 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

SODIUM NITRATE—4,995 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla

SODIUM PERBORATE—400 bgs, Bremen

TAPIOCA—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Djakarta

UREA—12,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—2,491 bgs, Glasgow

ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, N American Asbestos Co, Durban
1,200 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Port Elizabeth

CALCIUM CARBONATE—480 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

CASTOR OIL—468 tons, Calcutta

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa

CLAY, BALL—200 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth

—Continued on page 67

OPD Reports From Europe

UK on Dumping, Euromart, GATT

—Continued from page 3

Board of Trade must make an affirmative decision on all three points to impose a dumping duty.

"By the time the Board of Trade decides what to do, the Americans will have sold their excess, the price will be back up and the problem will have cured itself with us the loser," a British executive remarks somewhat bitterly, a comment which underlines the fact that the whole process can take several months.

The possibility of this happening fairly continuously, not only in their home markets but also in such traditional export markets as Asia and Africa, is harrowing to British companies. "Countries such as India and Pakistan can hardly be expected to refuse cheap imports to protect British industry," one UK official points out.

S. P. Chambers, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., colossus of the UK industry whose $1.4 billion sales account for an estimated one-third of the total, says this problem is of the greatest consequence to British industry, though it may be of "little consequence to countries such as the United States where exports represent a small proportion of total production."

Dumping Laws Seen Inefficient

"Anti-dumping legislation," Mr. Chambers continues, "is singularly inefficient in dealing with practices of this kind and indeed cannot touch the problem where the exports are to third markets, which have no interest in keeping up the prices of their imports to levels which will yield reasonable profits to the producers."

Dual-pricing—with export prices based on marginal costs of modern plants—will have to be tackled on an international basis, Mr. Chambers declares. "International trading agreements between industrial companies are frowned upon and 'cartel' is a dirty word," the ICI chairman adds, "but it is sometimes overlooked that such agreements may be an essential condition of fair competition."

Dumping is part of the British fear of being frozen out of the Common Market, for the European group will have a market base allowing creation of the huge chemical centers which most invite marginal-cost dumping in the British view. A not-so-joking nightmare is a vision of German know-how, Italian labor, French equipment and American capital operating a chemical industry within the Common Market.

Some indication that dumping in this sense is not limited to the United States and Germany can be found within the British Commonwealth. Recently South Africa imposed ordinary dumping duty on imports of vitamin B_{12} from the United Kingdom and West Germany, on vitamin B-complex from West Germany and sodium thiopentone from the UK.

The sense of crisis over the Common Market, widespread a few weeks ago, has abated somewhat. The move by the Common Market "Six" to delay the first steps in creating a common external tariff eased the situation, and the new willingness of the British government to discuss the possibility of a customs union between the two groups also has helped.

UK Ready to Join Coal, Atom Pools

To provide a "bridge" between the EFTA and the Common Market, Britain is ready to join the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

So John Profumo, British Minister of State for foreign affairs, told the Assembly of the Western European Union in Paris Thursday (June 2). WEU ties the UK to the Euromart nations of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Mr. Profumo set these two conditions to Britain's joining the Coal Community and Euratom:

"First, we have to know whether we should be welcome."

"Any decision that we would take, if we are given the opportunity, must be taken with full regard to the loyalties in the European Free Trade Association.

The other members of the EFTA are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland and Portugal.

All negotiations with the Common Market by the EFTA, however, face three decisive hurdles:

- The firm "neutralist" policies of Switzerland, Sweden and Austria in the EFTA which bar any type of political alignment that goes hand-in-hand with the Common Market's economic goals.
- US opposition to the creation of a large European anti-dollar preference customs union.
- The opinion of most Common Market leaders that the British aim of a Europe-wide free trade area would be the "kiss of death" for their wider goal of unified West European political institutions.

While Britain would still prefer a straight trade agreement between the "Six" and the "Seven" and is not yet ready to make the surrender of sovereignty involved in full Common Market membership, many political observers in London consider it only a matter of time before the government is ready to join up.

In that case the Free Trade Association would be a hindrance, for—as the UK insisted again last week— it will not leave its fellow members in the lurch. One possible solution suggested is for Portugal, Denmark and Norway to follow Britain's lead into Common Market membership with an extensive "tariff harmonization" agreement for the three neutral states.

All these possibilities are still in the future and for this year British emphasis is expected to be strong on the GATT negotiations. At the GATT meetings, Britain will work for widespread tariff cuts. As a relatively high tariff country itself, the United Kingdom is said to be prepared to make substantial cuts in its own duties if the negotiations are successful.

The British also view establishment of American chemical operations inside the Common Market as a threat to their exports. They claim that the rate of US investment in the Common Market—particularly in chemicals, electronics and paper—is now exceeding the rate of investment in the UK which has an estimated one-half of the total US investments in Europe. Documentation for this claim, however, is not very complete.

GATT Parley Pleases Commonwealth

UK emphasis on GATT negotiations will please the commonwealth nations which tend to favor a multi-lateral solution to trade problems. The ties of Britain with the commonwealth, incidentally, are now brushed aside as an argument for not joining the Common Market.

Most Britishers today are inclined to say that the UK didn't join the Common Market initially because "it wouldn't work." Now that it is working, or looks like it will, they are finding reasons to join.

About 50 percent of Britain's chemical exports go to commonwealth countries. Australia was the best chemical customer in 1959, buying $67.4 million of chemicals, with India second taking $43.9 million worth. Another 30 percent of exports goes to Western Europe, including both trade blocs, with the remainder spread around the globe.

But the most rapidly growing markets for chemicals are the most highly-developed countries, which excludes much of the commonwealth. British trade with Western Europe was only 19 percent of the total in 1952. Some two-thirds of West German exports are estimated to go to highly-developed countries.

To spread more gloom, as world industry has recovered from the war, Britain's share of global chemical exports has fallen from a high of 18.2 per cent in 1952 to around 15 percent, while Germany's has risen to above 18 percent and Japan's has more than doubled from 1.4 eight years ago.

Commonwealth Trade Isn't Automatic

Trade with commonwealth countries isn't automatic, industry leaders report. Australia has halved its preference clauses for UK chemicals. A British chemical mission is in Canada now for discussions on changes in Canadian tariffs, though there is no hope of reducing materially the US share of Canadian trade.

British executives, therefore, tend to feel adjustments can be made with the commonwealth trade even if the country participates more directly in the Common Market.

Mr. Chambers of ICI believes the British chemical industry can successfully hurdle Common Market barriers "so long as we remain technically a jump ahead of competitors" in creating new products.

Against the general industry pattern, ICI in 1959 lifted its exports to EFTA countries by 41 percent to $31.6 million—slightly above exports to the Common Market, which were up 25 percent. But many other chemical officials take a more cautious view of trade possibilities once the Common Market is really operating.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Weakness in lemongrass and clove leaf and further strengthening in geranium and sandalwood were reported by the essential oil dealers in the New York area. None of these items showed any spot price changes, however. The only changes for the week were in vanilla beans. Bourbon material declined 50 cents per pound and Mexican cut material declined 25 cents per pound. Mexican whole material remained at its previously quoted level.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. Mexican cut, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 5, 1959
145.45	145.50	145.45	145.46

For Current Prices See Page 9

To show that the modern man is not the first of the males to use fragrances, we reprint the following excerpts from a paper presented before the Sixth Annual Symposium of the American Society of Perfumers held recently in New York.

Ever since the beginning of history, men who could afford it used perfumes. The Chinese mandarins were lavish users of musk and other odoriferous materials.

Two thousand years before Christ, the Babylonian ruler, Hammurabi, decreed that everybody in the kingdom should wash in perfume. Assyrian warriors curled their long beards with the help of perfumed oils and their King, Assurbanipal, was the fragrance fashion leader of the day.

It was said that when ready to depart from this world he had death caused by suffocation on a funeral pyre on which he was exposed to the smoke of clean woodsy odors.

The ancient Greek males had perfumes for the cure of ills, for use in love potions, and to bring back to reason those who had lost their minds.

Even Diogenes, the man who lived in a barrel and sought an honest man by daylight with the help of a lamp, is said to have patronized the perfume shops. He used their wares on his feet rather than on his chest and head arguing that since scent evaporates upwards it was better to get its benefit that way.

A hosiery company has announced that its sales have increased some 10 percent since it started packaging its stockings in scented bags. The firm uses a polyethylene bag that is scented by one of the fragrance companies in New York.

The following figures come from the United States Department of Agriculture:

In 1950, the United States was producing 1.9 million pounds of peppermint oil a year; by 1959, the figure had risen to 2.4 million pounds. In the same period, exports mounted from 504,000 pounds to 932,000 pounds valued at over $4 million. Exports of spearmint oil showed an even greater increase: In the ten years they nearly tripled as output mounted.

Accounting for the big boost, says the Department of Agriculture, has been the shift of the mint oil producing center from the midwest to the richer soils of the far west.

For many years, USDA reports, the United States has ranked as the leading producer of the two mint oils, spearmint and peppermint. But with this shift, Washington's Yakima Valley has become the mint capital of the world and US exports of the oils have doubled in just ten years.

The secret of Washington's amazing rise in production, the department explains, is the "phenomenal yields per acre, attributed to rich soil, sunshine and sufficient water irrigation."

By 1958, the state's production had risen to 43 percent of US peppermint oil and 60 perment of spearmint, with yields averaging 87 pounds of oil per acre for peppermint and 96 pounds for spearmint.

About 40 percent of United States mint oil output is now sold abroad. Last year, according to the Department of Agriculture, the biggest market for peppermint was the United Kingdom, followed by France and Canada. The United Kingdom was also top market for spearmint and then Holland and Canada, in that order.

Even though prices fluctuate broadly, markets for mint oils have tended to remain steady rather than contract when prices rise high.

"The price of peppermint can double," the department says, "and people will still buy it. Currently the natural oils sell for $4 to $4.60 per pound, but over the years the prices have ranged from 75 cents to $25 per pound.

"The reason for this stability is that in any product, the cost of the mint oil used represents only a very small proportion of the total cost."

Essential Oils

Clove Bud—Reports that clove bud oil is weakening have not accompanied reports that the clove leaf oil is weakening. Clove bud remains at its previously quoted level, $2.70 per pound.

From the Essential Oil Association of the United States comes the following information on clove bud oil.

This oil showed a receding price level over a number of years which was arrested in 1959 when heavy cyclones and floods ruined a sizable portion of the Madagascar crop.

Fortunately, Zanzibar had a good harvest so that the market did not get out of hand. The price is still holding at the level prevalent throughout 1959.

The main flavor constituent of clove, namely eugenol, is available today at about the same price as the oil. It is being used more and more frequently and has a restraining effect upon the pricing of clove bud oil.

Eugenol is not a synthetic in the true meaning of the word. It is an isolate from clove leaf oil.

Clove Leaf—Source reports are that material continues to ease in price. Spot prices, however, have not reflected this weakening. The price continues at $1.30 per pound.

Geranium — Prices, at source, continue strong, according to news reports. And relief is not expected until November when the next heavy distillations will take place. Spot prices, too, continue strong. Algerian is listed at $20 per pound and Bourbon at $22 per pound. Little material is available on spot, it is said.

Grapefruit—The following information was compiled by the Essential Oil Association of the United States:

Although the use of expressed grapefruit oil in this country is increasing, Europe is still the main buyer. It is interesting to note how flavor preferences on the European continent correspond with ours in some of the citrus notes but not in others.

Orange and lemon, for instance are equally popular on both sides of the Atlantic. Grapefruit is a better seller in Europe than here. On the other hand, the European continent does not share our affinity for the flavor of limes.

Florida and Texas used to be the main producers of oil of grapefruit, but after the devastating frost in 1951 which destroyed 95 percent of the Texan trees, Texas withdrew as a supplier of grapefruit oil.

California and Arizona have meanwhile filled that gap. The declining price trend that set in by 1955 was arrested in 1958 when the Florida output was decimated by frost. In 1959, there appeared a firm price structure and the first four months of 1960 revealed a further strengthening of the market.

Lemongrass—News from source is that the new crop is coming in and that oil is available. Spot prices are reported to be weakening, but no further reduction took place last week. Per pound, lemongrass oil continues at $2.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Reports indicate that prices are weakening. Spot prices,

(Left in picture: Arthur H. Downey, MM&R Director of Research and Technology.)

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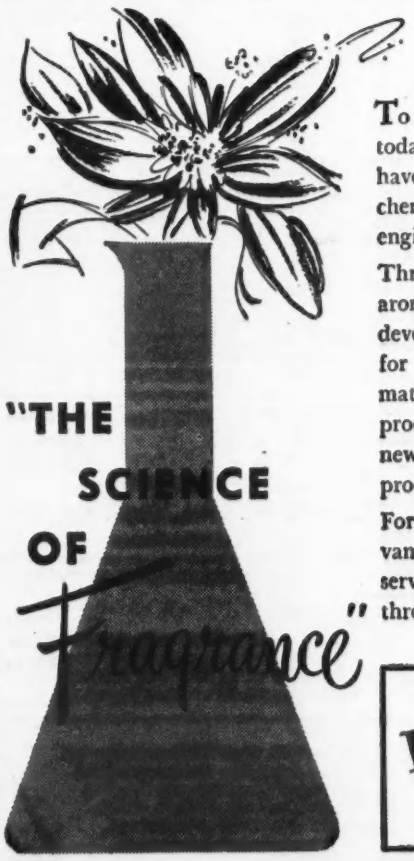

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Essential Oils

however, remain unchanged. The current price is 48c. per pound.

Palmarosa—The low of the range continues at $4.45 per pound.

Patchouli—No price changes have been noted of late. For imported material, the range continues between $5.50 and $6.50 per pound.

Peppermint — Redistilled material continues to range between $4.25 and $5.25 per pound.

Sage—The various oils are reported to be moving in good volume. Prices remain unchanged. Clary sage continues to range between $16.95 and $20 per pound; Dalmation continues to range between $2.85 and $4 per pound, and Spanish continues to range between $1.25 and $1.60 per pound.

Sandalwood—It is reported that material remains difficult to buy at source. Informed news sources say that it will be August before any substantial amounts of sandalwood oil are available. Spot prices continue at their previously quoted range, $18.25 to $18.75 per pound.

Spearmint—From source comes the news that a few drums of material have been available, but at extremely high prices. On spot prices continue at their previous level, $9 to $11.25 per pound.

Tangerine—Material remains tight with spot prices ranging between $4.25 and $4.75 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Safrol—Now that the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages has decided to discontinue the use of safrol in the flavoring of soft drinks, manufacturers of the aromatic are looking elsewhere to market their product.

The principal use was in the flavoring of rootbeer, but aromatic chemical spokesmen say safrol will continue to find use as a raw material in the manufacture of heliotropin. (Heliotropin is a fixative which is used either as a modifier or an important ingredient in lilac, sweet pea, heliotrope, lily-of-the-valley and honeysuckle. The recrystalized grade may be used in products where a fine characteristic odor is sought.)

Besides the manufacture of heliotropin, safrol, sometimes spelled safrole, is used to make inexpensive soap perfumes.

It is derived principally from ocotea cymbarum, but it is also found in oils of sassafras, camphor, star anise, nutmeg, ylang ylang, cinnamon leaf, American wormseed and California laurel.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Apparently the crop movement at source for the Jamaica variety is over. The market is said to be strengthening. Material from Cochin is steady whereas that from Nigeria remains cheap.

Paprika—Spain is said to be almost sold out of the current crop. Little material is held in reserve in New York. Prices are steady.

Pepper—Little pricing activity was noted among the peppers. Malabar and Lampong black remained in the mid-fifties in price. White, however, declined from its previously quoted level, 77c. per pound, to 75c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Reports from dealers here in the metropolitan New York area indicate that the beans are a bit easier in price. Mexican whole beans remain at their previously quoted range, $13.50 to $13.75 per pound. Mexican cut beans and Bourbon beans, on the other hand, declined. Mexican cuts were reduced from $13.25 per pound to $13 per pound, and Bourbons were reduced from $13.25 to $12.75 per pound.

'MH-30'

—Continued from page 5

pounds of tobacco treated with "MH-30" that have been bought on auction floors by tobacco companies over the past four years."

Then, the company goes on to say that the continued emphasis on quality must be confusing to growers who are aware of the extensive use of reconstituted tobacco and stems by both domestic and export companies.

"A recent report from the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station stated that domestic cigarettes contain from 1 to 20 percent reconstituted tobacco, and

GE SILICONE MANAGER: Harold W. LeBoeuf, appointed manager of manufacturing for its silicone products department by General Electric Company, Waterford, N.Y.

7 to 20 percent stem materials," Naugatuck adds. "The same report said that some foreign cigarettes contain as much as 30 percent of this material that was formerly considered as waste."

Concern about the use of "MH-30" on tobacco is shared by the tobacco subcommittee of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives. Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt of Virginia, chairman of the tobacco subcommittee, reports that his unit feels that the maleic hydrazide problem is one of great importance to the future of American tobacco because of lack of acceptance of treated tobacco by buyers in both domestic and foreign markets.

"Go Slow" Policy Recommended

In its statement, the tobacco subcommittee recommends that "in view of this very perilous situation," growers should "go slow" in the use of maleic hydrazide on tobacco until the question is definitely and finally resolved as to its effect on tobacco quality.

Accordingly, the committee has directed the Department of Agriculture to undertake a comprehensive and concentrated study of the use of maleic hydrazide on tobacco and its effect on the leaf. After adequate conclusive data have been gathered, the department has been directed to submit its findings to the tobacco subcommittee.

Coatings Materials

Despite the nearly 25 million pound production of phthalate anhydride during March, plasticizer producers report some backsliding in the status of phthalate stocks. The Tariff Commission reports that in March, production of phthalate anhydride was 24,864,067 pounds, or about 2.5 million pounds over the output reported for February. Demand for the plasticizers continues at a very good rate. This coupled with the shortage of naphthalene has made the supply position for the phthalates worse than what it was a few weeks ago. Producers maintain that it is too early as yet to establish a trend. The tightness may only be temporary, but they point to the increase in demand for such vinyl products as hoses as an indication of the rising demand.

Other paint materials continue to be well sustained in demand and firm in quotations. Prime pigments are reported to be moving well. Supplies are said to be well situated. Dry colors are unchanged in their listings, while the lead and zinc pigments are normal in demand and supply conditions.

The listings for Dammar gums scored advances of about ½ to 1 cent per pound for the East India, Batu black grades. Elemi grades went from 23 to 25 cents per pound to 25 to 28 cents per pound. All other grades of Dammar gum remained at their old listings.

The Argentine casein market is reported to be quiet and steady. Business was being done on the basis of 19¾ to 20 cents per pound, although there are some reports of trading at ¼ cent per pound lower quotations. The strength of the market is reported to be the result of lower stocks in the Argentine and the affect of the slack season there.

The casein duty bill has not been acted on, according to latest reports. The joint committee of the house and senate has been named but meetings are not scheduled until this week.

Reports of French casein are still circulating in the trade. The French material is reported to be moving well on the continent, thereby relieving the French of any necessity of selling their casein on the US market. Prices are reported to be about in line with the Argentine listings. One source contends that the French may move to offer the casein at one cent lower prices than those current on the US market in the near future.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 5, 1959
103.14	103.14	103.03	103.05

For Current Prices See Page 9

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for March with February figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

	February	March
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	20,429,113	22,146,677
Laminating resins	6,311,765	6,462,038
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	2,440,370	3,061,339
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	3,331,281	2,538,090
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	101,254,980	108,263,145
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	22,087,672	24,864,067
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials, except styrene	5,917,374	6,486,072
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	802,816	933,085
modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials except styrene	508,490	617,214
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	847,696	1,134,443
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	778,465	817,781
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,122,724	2,320,452
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,856,407	3,446,621
All other modifications	3,668,221	4,526,802
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,393,879	19,993,248
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	24,714,504	25,905,604

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste and Powder—Demand continues to be reported as fairly static. Earlier in the year, demand for the paste and powder was reported to be very well sustained. Quotations, for both grades, are unchanged from their longstanding levels.

Antimony Oxide—According to a report by the Bureau of Mines, the domestic antimony industry was characterized by an increase in smelter output and consumption, and a reduction in stocks. Demand was stronger than in the previous year despite labor strikes in parts of the producing and consuming industries. Prices, for the year are reported to have been steady.

Antimony remained on the Commodity Credit Corporation list of materials eligible for barter of domestic agricultural commodities. Through CCC barter transactions, 1,228 short tons of antimony metal was received last year.

General imports of contained antimony totaled 13,300 tons compared to 9,900 tons in 1958. Imports of ores and concentrates, which increased 88 percent in 1959, accounted for most of the increase. The Union of South Africa, Mexico, and Bolivia, respectively, were the major suppliers of ores and concentrates to the US.

Imports of antimony oxide were 1,706 short tons in 1959 and 1,356 short tons in 1958. Consumption of primary antimony in pigments was 1,167 short tons in 1959. This compares to the 1,047 short tons reported for 1958. Stocks of antimony oxide at the end of the year was estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be 1,659 short tons, down from 1958's total of 1,889 short tons.

Carbon Black—Production of carbon black was 10.8 percent above that for April, 1959, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased 14 percent from April a year ago. Stocks increased 4.5 million pounds in April.

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome oxide green (C.P.) was 581 short tons in March, according to reports from the Bureau of Mines. March's total is more than double that reported for February when production was 274 short tons. Even compared to March, 1959, when production was 362 short tons, the total shows a marked increase in production.

Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were reported to be at 676 short tons, an increase from February's total of 518 short tons.

The output of chrome yellow and orange (C.P.) during March was 2,217 short tons. This compares to the 1,825 short tons produced during the previous month. For March of last year, the production figure was 2,084 short tons. Stocks at producing plants stood at 3,280 short tons at the end of March compared to the 3,074 short tons on hand at the end of February.

Molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) output is reported by the Bureau of Mines to have been 566 short tons in March. During the preceding month, 516 short tons were produced. For March, 1959, production was set at 647 short tons. Stocks at producing plants at the end of March were 811 short tons while at the end of February 833 short tons were on hand at producing plants.

Titanium Dioxide—The Bureau of Census reports that production of titanium dioxide (pure and composite) was 40,896 short tons in March. This was slightly above that reported for February when production was 39,577 short tons. When compared to the output for March of last year, the figures are not indicative of any increase in production. For March, 1958, production was 45,302 short tons. Stocks at producing plants are reported to have dropped slightly from 100,122 short tons at the end of February to 98,072 short tons at the end of March.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Firming tendencies are noted in the Argentine market this week. Latest quotations for Argentine material are in the range of 19¾ to 20 cents per pound. Market strength is reported to be the result of lower stocks and the affect of the

—Continued on page 66

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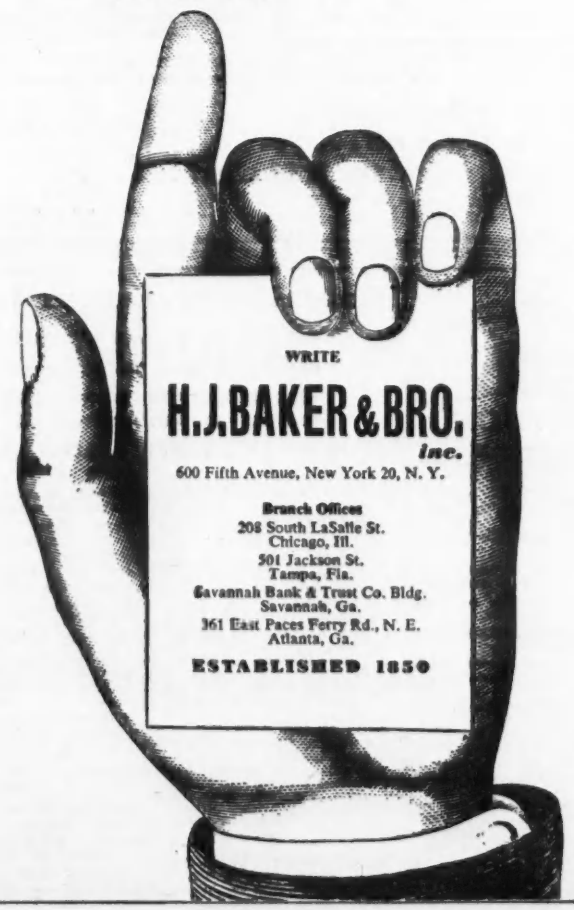

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Soybean oil was stronger and fractionally higher last week as a result of improved trading and active export interest for prompt shipment. Spain and Yugoslavia requested offers for 40,000 tons each for June-July shipment. Cottonseed oil was quiet, but remained unchanged and steady. Increased production of peanut oil weakened this market and trading took place at ¼ cent lower. Corn oil also was easier, off ⅛ cent per pound. Crude coconut oil was weaker because of light consumer demand which increased offerings. The market on the Pacific coast declined 1 cent, while prompt delivery at New York was off ⅜ cent.

Tone of the tallow and grease market was easier reflecting the lower prices in effect at outside areas. All grades declined ⅛ cent per pound.

In the industrial oil group, tung oil continued strong and sales took place at an advance of ¼ cent. Tight supply situation exists for prompt delivery and according to sources there was little chance of improvement because offers of replacements from the Argentine were limited to August-September shipment. Brazilian castor oil also remained firm and unchanged. Trading was spotty, but prices were closely held. Linseed oil was quiet and unchanged. Refined fish oils were unsettled and reduced ½ cent per pound. Crude menhaden oil was inactive and more or less nominal. Menhaden fishing in the Gulf was poor and production was below this time last season. Fishing in the North have been postponed several weeks, while some plants have started to operate in the Chesapeake.

Improved demand stiffened linseed meal and market advanced $1 per ton. Soybean also was firmer and 50 cents per ton higher, due to better demand and curtailed production.

Price Trends

Advanced

Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, 1c. per lb.
New York, ⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oils, refd., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, solv., $3 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	June 5, 1959
112.40	111.93	112.81	110.94

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Market was steady and unchanged. Trading was spotty, No. 1 Brazilian was well held at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades were quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	....	1,467,000
Previous week	....	1,136,000
Corresponding week, 1959	....	1,270,000
Total this year	1,934,700	39,204,000
Corresponding period, 1959	*12,411,550	36,110,000

*Revised.

Coconut—Increased offers and slow demand weakened crude. Prices were sharply lower. June shipment sold down to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast and July at 13½c., same basis. The New York market also was weaker. Tankcars were dropped to 16c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude sales were light and took place at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was unchanged at 16.10c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 3, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	235	12.19	12.10	12.18S
Sept.	69	12.18	12.06	12.16S
Oct.	17	11.95	11.92	11.95S
Dec.	4	11.83	11.83	11.89@11.92

Total sales and switches, 375 contracts.

Cottonseed—Futures market was a dull and narrow affair on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading in futures was slow and totaled only 375 contracts during the period. Market backed and filled, closing practically unchanged. Cash oil was quiet but remained steady, with the firmness of crude. Refined salad

Oils and Fats: April

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in April, 1960 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	130.9	366.4	25.0	[1]7.6	[1]203.0	24.5
Refined oils (once-refined)[2]	136.2	273.2	22.9	5.9	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	146.6	285.1	24.6	6.3	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[3], total	96.8	264.6	21.6	4.6	52.9	23.0
Consumption in edible products, total	96.4	246.4	21.5	4.3	52.2	22.7
Stocks, end of month[3], total	495.7	595.9	32.7	8.1	136.0	24.1
Crude oils	124.2	336.4	16.2	4.1	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	371.5	259.5	16.3	4.0	xxx	xxx

Note: Total consumption of oils in each product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).
[4] Includes confectioners fats.

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production:					
Crude	43.6	[1]29.5	[2]237.6	73.8	23.2
Refined (once-refined)[3]	35.1	(NA)	xxx	[3]13.3	xxx
Consumed in refining[4]	37.7	11.8	xxx	[4](D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[5], total	[5]52.8	30.1	150.9	66.3	11.2
Consumption in inedible products, total	37.1	30.1	150.9	66.3	11.2
Stocks	[6]313.0	151.2	325.1	156.3	57.3
Crude oils	[6]301.3	[6]108.8	xxx	142.2	xxx
Refined oils	[6]13.7	[7]42.4	xxx	14.1	xxx

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
NA—Not available.
[1] Raw linseed oil only.
[2] Quantities rendered.
[3] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils.
[4] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.
[5] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in April and March respectively: 16.0 and 15.7.
[6] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[7] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[8] The use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "Fatty Acids"; the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining." The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less than 90% free fatty acids not including rosin acids).
[9] March figures not available pending revision of series; April figures include Government Service Administration stocks which are no longer required for the strategic stockpile Earlier months stocks were on a commercial basis only.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

was maintained at 13⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York zasis.

Crude oil was steady and unchanged. Tankcars were maintained at 10½c. per pound, in the Valley; 10⅛c., Lubbock and Waco and 10⅝c., nominal, southeast.

Linseed—Market was quiet and unchanged. Raw oil was quoted at 13.2c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, June-August; 13.4c., September-November delivery and 14.3c., f.o.b., New York.

Olive—Strength of replacements from primary sources continued to feature the market. Spanish oil for shipment was maintained at $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports, which was about $5 below the cost of Tunisian and Greece replacements. Trading for shipment to the US was reported light because of the slow demand for spot oil. Supplies on spot were available at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity.

Palm—General Services Administration sold 2,458,300 pounds of palm oil at 7¼c. per pound (the highest bid) f.o.b. Pennsylvania and Indiana points last week.

Peanut—Market was easy, off ¼c. Crude was sold at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was quoted at 19½c., tankcars, New York basis. basis.

Soybean—Improved trading combined with active inquiry for export further strengthened the market. Trading in crude was active up to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, June-July shipment. Exporters were in market, chiefly for prompt shipment. Poland bought 1,500 tons, f.o.b. Gulf, last half June-July shipment. Spain and Yugoslavia asked for offers for 40,000 tons each of soybean or cottonseed oil for June-July shipment. Refined salad was advanced to 10.60 per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Tung—Market continued strong. Tankcars were higher at 22½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery with fair volume of sales thereat with 22¾c. asked in some quarters. Domestic was steady and quoted at 22⅛c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

CCC sold 5 tankcars of tung oil for export at 15.15c. per pound, f.o.b. Marrero, La., last week.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was confined to actual needs. Prices were unchanged at 56c. to 61c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Trading was quiet. Market was easy. June arrival was sold at $182.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and July at $5 less.

Flaxseed—Offerings of cash flaxseed were moderate and crushers were able to meet needs at current bids of $3.35 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Growing conditions are favorable with warm temperatures and ample moisture. Four cars were posted in the cash market and to-arrive transactions totaled four cars and about 15,000 bushels in trucklots.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was light. Market was unsettled due to the lower prices at out of town points. Prices were off ⅛c. per pound. Yellow grease was sold at 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to acid. Choice white was lower at 6½c. to 6⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Market was steadier. Cash lard closed at 9.82c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Undertone of the market was easy, and declined ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Demand was light. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 5⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5⅝c.; special, 5½c.; No. 1, 5¼c. to 5⅜c. and guaranteed fancy, 6⅛c. to 6¼c., same basis. Export business continued quiet. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 6½c. per pound, bulk, steamer and 1c. more for drums, f.a.s.

Consumption of inedible tallow and grease in April was reported at 150.0 million pounds by the Census Bureau against 160.9 million (revised) April last year. Total for January-April inclusive was

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SCREENS—12"x72" S/S—20x84 Rotex—20x96 Rotex—3x5, 3x10 Tyler Hummer—30x68 Jeffrey.

MIXERS—1 c.f., 20 c.f. double cone—30 c.f. Patterson Kelly—12 c.f., 22 c.f. Ribbon—40 gal. S/S Pony—60 gal. Post—1 HP 1150 RPM Lightnin'.

FEEDERS—4¼"x24", 24"x72" Syntron S/S—Draver controlled rate, Hardinge Constant Weight.

AIR CLASSIFIERS—Gayco 30"—Sturtevant 36"—Gayco 5', all w/motor drives.

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Vegetable and Fish Oils—April

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil Incl. Mammal Oil Other Than Sperm	Sperm Oil
Production:						
Crude	(D)	2.3	xxx	...	1.9	...
Refined (once-refined)[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	(D)	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[1]	xxx	xxx	xxx	(D)	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products[2], total	9.5	2.7	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.2
Consumption in edible products	(D)	...	(D)	(D)	...	...
Consumption in inedible products	(D)	2.7	(D)	(D)	3.9	3.2
Paint and varnish	1.4	2.0	...	...	(D)	...
Fatty acids	(D)	...	...	(D)	(D)	...
Resins and plastics	3.9	0.4	...	...	(D)	...
Lubricants and similar oils	0.4	...	0.2	...	0.4	1.1
Soap	(D)	...	(D)	(D)	...	...
Other inedible products	3.3	0.3	3.9	...	0.5	2.1
Stocks (crude and refined)[3]	23.7	51.1	11.8	3.9	43.2	39.3

r Revised.
D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Production of refined, covers once-refined oils.
[2] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils in process. Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

601.9 million pounds compared with 611.8 million (revised) for the same period last year.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Crude was quiet and unchanged at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Fishing in the north was postponed a few weeks, because of low prices for meal and refined oils. Refined fish oil was easier and reduced ½c. to 9½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums also were lower.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Increased demand developed in this market, price advancing $1 per ton. Stronger trend was attributed to better formula feed business, new export sales at a standstill. Shipping schedules were crowded, withdrawals active. Truck sales comprised major portion of business. Extracted meal, 34 percent was held at $53.50 to $54 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for June delivery. Old process meal was steady at $61.50, prompt.

Soybean Meal — Curtailed production and increased demand from formula feed manufacturers strengthened this market, prices up 50c. to $1 per ton in most areas. Principal exception to stronger tone was in dairy areas, especially Wisconsin. Sharp improvement was noted in demand for hog feeds in Iowa, while better call for turkey feeds helped the northwest and broiler feeds demand boosted prices in the south. Meal, 44 percent, was held at $53.50, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Buying interest in vegetable waxes last week was confined to candelilla wax which was scarce and practically unavailable. Imports of crude totaled 1,000 bags last week, which were delivered against former orders leaving spot market bare of supplies. Offers for shipment from Mexico were reported nil. Crude was entirely nominal from 65c. to 68c. per pound, depending upon quantity, seller and buyer.

Consuming demand for carnauba grades lacked snap and was confined to small lots for actual needs. No. 3 Ceara crude was offered at 73c. to 74c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba, was 1c. higher. Yellows also were with change. No. 1 Ceara was available at $1.04 to $1.06 per pound, and Parnahyba, was 1c. more. The Brazilian market was strong and light offers were firmly held.

Crude beeswax was quiet, but steady. Refined grades were inactive and unchanged.

Paint Men Leaving Oil Friends, Making Others

—Continued from page 4

and lacquers expanded from an estimated 336 million gallons in 1949 to a record 719 million gallons in 1955. Despite heavy construction activity, production since then has been relatively stable, averaging about 675 million gallons during 1956-59.

This stability reflects in part the improved quality of the newer coatings, which are not only more durable than earlier types but require a smaller quantity for a given job.

It also reflects the architectural trend toward the replacement of wood by other materials such as aluminum, brick, glass, stainless steel, and stone (materials needing no preservative), which has reduced the demand for exterior paints. On the other hand, the demand for interior paints has increased.

Formulations Source of Shifts

The shift from agricultural fats and oils as a raw material toward synthetic materials of the industrial chemical industries has resulted from important changes in basic formulation of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. Competition from latex emulsion paints introduced in 1948 (which do not contain drying oils) resulted in new oil products and better methods of processing familiar oils. Some of these oil-type products (alkyds) reduced oil consumption per gallon of coating.

The continuing shift to synthetic materials and changes in paint formulas requiring drying oils indicates that while the output of paint and varnishes probably will rise, the use of fats and oils in their manufacture may not share proportionately in the increase. Protective coatings made entirely with oil (linseed oil based exterior house paints for example) probably will continue to decline but use of coatings containing part oil or no oil likely will increase.

The postwar era has witnessed a growing demand for paint products better suited to the "do-it-yourself" home-owner. The new convenience products for the most part have contained little or no drying oil. The introduction of latex emulsion paints aided this trend in home maintenance.

The use of these non-oil paints has been growing since then because of their ease of application and clean up, relative lack of odor along with the effective promotion they received from the paint industry. The loss of oil markets in floor coverings and oilcloth mainly reflects the shift toward adhered tiles and plastic sheet products.

Linseed oil continues to be the major drying oil used in protective coatings, though use has continued to decline in recent years. In 1959 the 0.9 billion pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed, 49 percent; soybean, 18 percent; tall, 11 percent; castor, 9 percent; tung, 5 percent; fish, 3 percent; and all other, 5 percent. In 1951 linseed oil made up about 58 percent.

As indicated earlier, in recent years synthetic resin water-emulsion paints have largely displaced oil-based paints for interior use. Synthetic resin emulsion paints have now been developed and are on sale for outside use. However, a joint research program by industry and the USDA has been initiated for the development of emulsion-type paints from linseed oil. Preliminary results from this extensive effort are favorable for the development of a satisfactory outside emulsion paint from linseed oil.

Also, in market research on drying oils applications, USDA has recently initiated research to evaluate market potentials for various fats and oils materials and derivatives in coatings and other uses. This work will be done under contract with a private firm.

Hazardous Label Bill

—Continued from page 5

fort by the chemical industry, in consultation with the MCA and other industry groups, to work out a program for adequately labeling household chemical products which could be dangerous to users unless handled properly.

The bill defines a "hazardous substance" as any substance or mixture of substances which is toxic, corrosive, an irritant, a strong sensitizer, flammable, or which generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means if it will cause personal injury or illness.

Products must be labeled as to the degree of hazard, the signal word DANGER being used on substances which are extremely flammable, corrosive or capable of producing death to laboratory animals and the signal word WARNING or CAUTION for all other hazardous substances.

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 36"x50", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 347 S.S.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. Rubber Imperforate Basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" susp. 317 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Alloy 75 gal. 316 S.S. Jktd., Agtd. Reactor.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S., Jacketed, agtd. Reactor.
2—3200 gal. 316 & 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—4000 gal. 316 S.S. clad agitated Reactor with coils.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7'x25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
6—1200 gal. 304 S.S. Tanks, 6'x6'6".
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8'x12'.
3—7500 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks 10'x13'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5'x10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—Falls Industries 100 sq. ft. Karbate Condensor.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3'x6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Industrial 210 sq. ft., 304 S.S. Horizontal Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60"x80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59"x78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Louisville 6'x45', 316 S.S. Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6'x25', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'x5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 10' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXER

1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 9 gal. jacketed 304 S.S. double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—500# Abbe 304 S.S. Powder Mixer.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—Stokes 21K, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer 82 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—1SH Mikro Pulverizers, 3 HP.
3—Abbe 2½'x3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
2—Abbe #4 Eureka Jar Mills 21 gals.
1—Raymond 10; dia. Single Whizzer Separator.
1—#5 Mikro Atomizer with motor and cyclone.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24"x30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40"x84", Stainless.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", Quadruple deck.
1—#11 Ro-ball Sifter 20"x48" 304 S.S.
8—Stokes: DD2, DDS2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps: H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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Bartlett & Snow Jacketed Batch Dryer; 6' Dia. 21"; 49 cu. ft Scraper Agit.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50" x 20'; Stokes Rot. Jktd. 34" x 10'.
Double Drum Dryers by Buffalo & other makers 28" x 60" to 40" x 120".
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with Calandria; 430 sq. ft.
Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmos. Dryer 50" x 20'.
Pittsburgh Lectro Dryers; Models BAC Size 25; BWC Size 3500.
Bowen Stainless Steel Laboratory Spray Dryer; 30" x 32".
Multi Pass Jacketed 12" Screw Conveyor; 4 Sections 10' S/S Troughs.

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Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 50" x 17'4"; Jktd.; 300 PSI.
Mojonnier Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans; 3' x 10'; 6' x 12'.
3 Stainless Steel Vertical Pressure Vessels 42" x 10'; Dished Heads.

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Unused Farrel-Birmingham Late Type 2 Roll Mills 14" x 30"; Uni-Drives.
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Stokes Aut. Molding Press No. 252; Tablet Presses by Stokes, & Colton.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses to 42" Cast Iron, Stainless, Ni-Resist, Aluminum.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type Vacuum Filters; 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'.
Feinc String Type Rotary Vacuum Filters 6' x 6' & 8' x 10'; Stainless contacts.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4' x 4'. Sweetland Pressure Filters No. 2 to 12.
Enzinger Vertical Stainless Pressure Filter; 18" x 26"; ASME; 24 sq. ft.
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Enzinger Leaf Type Filter; 48" x 57" Tank with 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft. surface.

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International Porcelain Lined, Ball Mill 8' x 8'; 50 HP Motor.
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American Ring Roll Crusher with 30" x 33" Throat 50 HP Motor.

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2 MONEL REACTORS; 2800 Gal. 6'8" x 13'; 175# ASME Jktd. & Internal.
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1—York Freon 12 comp., 6 3/4 x 5, 40 HP, 1953.
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2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
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17—Sharples AS-16V centrifugals, Inconel, vaportite.
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2—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. sigma blade mixers.
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1—Graver 750 gal. T304 SS Kettle, ASME, 10 HP.
1—Buflovak 5′ x 12′ Vac. Drum Dryer—UNUSED.

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Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6′ x 8′.
3 Roll, 9″ x 32″, 12″ x 30″, 16″ x 40″
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12″ x 36″ Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
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Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
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SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary RD3, Colton 4½T & 2B single punch.
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Coatings Materials

—Continued from page 59

slack in production that comes with the off-season. Some sources report that a few offers for Australian casein hvae been made calling for a price of 22½ cents per pound. The offers are said to be mostly in the nature of feelers since the Australian Equalization Board has not as yet set prices for the new season. Current price for the Australian casein is reported to be in the range of 22½ to 22¾ cents per pound. No reports are available for New Zealand casein. Polish casein is said to be in the range of the Argentine.

The status of the casein import duty bill remains about the same as in previous weeks. As of last week, a joint committee of the house and senate had been named but meetings of the committee are not scheduled until this week. At that time the committee is expected to deal with the proposed amendment to the bill which provides for a 2¾ cent per pound duty on edible casein. Since 30 days remain until the temporary extension on the suspension of the duty expires, casein men are hopeful that congress will act within the next few weeks rather than waiting until the last few days before the deadline. That was the case two months ago, and it created considerable confusion.

French casein is reported to be moving well on the European markets. Prices here are about the same as Argentine material. There have been reports that the French will be forced to lower prices about one cent per pound. Others in the trade contend that the French are out of the price picture as far as the US market is concerned. Nearly everyone agrees that the French are doing enough business in Europe to keep their stocks from building up.

Gypsum—A leading producer has announced plans to build a gypsum plant at Baltimore. Construction is scheduled for early 1961, and completion is expected in early 1962, according to the producer.

The plant will be supplied with gypsum rock from deposits in Nova Scotia by company-owned ships. The facility will turn out various forms of processed gypsum for construction, industrial and agricultural uses.

Gums—Price changes in the Dammar gums are noted this week. The price for Dammar, East India, Batu, bags, went from 15 to 17 cents per pound to a new range of 15½ to 18 cents per pound. For East India, black, bold, bags, the price went from 15 to 17 cents per pound to 15½ to 18 cents per pound. For Dammar, Siam, the price went from 30 to 33 cents per pound to 31½ to 34 cents per pound. Elemi gum advanced from 23 to 25 cents per pound to 25 to 28 cents per pound.

Prices for Singapore, No. 1 hold in the range of 34 to 40 cents per pound. Singapore, No. 2 is at the same listing currently being quoted in the range of 29 to 32 cents per pound.

Pine Gum—The average price paid per standard barrel of crude gum was $36.30 for the week ended May 21. For the previous week the price paid was $35.80. A year ago the price per barrel was $26.20. No loan.

The volume of gum deliveries was 12,894. For the previous week the volume was 13,673 and for a year ago the volume was 13,842. The average content of turpentine per barrel was 10.36 gallons. The average conent per barrel of rosin was 297.9 pounds. Gum grading was: WW, 10; WG, 38; N, 27; M, 22; and K and below, 3.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 27	Mon. May 30	Tues. May 31	Wed. June 1	Thurs. June 2
Drums—					
N	$12.50	...	$12.55	...	...
WG	12.95	...	13.17	...	...
WW	13.15	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	12.35	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended June 3)—
Sales, USDA
K, M, $13.50; N, $13.65; WG, $14; WW, $14.50

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

	3‡	...	513*	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	...	...	123.515¶
Sales	...	...	...	...	...	...‡

* Drums equivalent, ‡ Carlots, ¶ Gallons.
‡ Not quoted.

Isocyanate Big Thing

—Continued from page 3

pleted in mid-1961. To insure early increases in isocyanate capacity, the new construction will be done in stages, National Aniline reports.

The latest move will put the company right up with its competitors in the production of TDI.

Others in the field right now:

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., with a 25-million-pound-a-year plant at Deepwater Point, N.J.

Mobay Chemical Company, whose New Martinsville, W. Va., plant is now being expanded. Current capacity: 18 million pounds a year. Projected capacity by mid-year: 25 million pounds.

Nopco Chemical Company, which announced early last month that it will build a 10-million-pound plant somewhere in New Jersey. Start-up date: January, 1962 (OPD, 5/9/60).

Thus, total TDI capacity in the industry today: 51 million pounds a year. By January, 1962, will climb to 85 million pounds.

Allied's just-announced isocyanate expansion program will provide a total US capacity considerably in excess of current demands when the new facilities go on stream next year, says National Aniline Division.

"However," the company adds, "the expansion is necessary to insure our long-range participation in the isocyanate markets."

Tidelands Storm

—Continued from page 5

granted the coastal states lands within the boundary of each state as it existed at the time it became a part of the Union, but not more than three leagues.

All five of the Gulf Coast states claimed ownership of the lands to the three leagues (10½ miles) boundaries. The government claimed that the "national" boundaries of the states extend only three geographical miles—about 3.45 miles.

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 45

cations in floor polishes, clear and pigmented protective coatings, inks, adhesives and electrical component coatings. Compatibility with a wide range of natural and synthetic resins enables this product to be compounded with a large number of polymeric systems.

The material exhibits properties typical of a good protective colloid, dispersing agent, pigment binder, emulsifier and reactive component in water and organic soluble thermosetting coatings. It has also shown considerable promise as the alkali soluble resin in self floor polishing resin emulsion and wax emulsion floor dressing, Monsanto reports. When used with other constituents like polystyrene latex and polyethylene wax, a formulator can prepare a polish based entirely on uniform synthetic materials, the company adds.

Optical Brighteners

Ciba Company Inc. markets an extended line of optical brighteners tradenamed **"Unitex"** for use in the textile industry. Ciba has a specific **"Unitex"** fluorescent brightening agent for use on such various fibers as cotton, nylon, rayon, cellulosics, silk, wool and furs and skins. In general, the materials act to produce a whitening effect and to improve purity or brightness of pastel shades.

"Unitex WS" is a water soluble fluorescent compound, which may be used to improve the appearance of white finished goods, prints with white or pastel backgrounds, yarn dyed fabrics containing undyed yarns, and stock dyed blends containing undyed fibers. The material is a yellow powder with anionic properties and may be readily dissolved in 10 times its weight of water at 120 degrees F., according to the company. It is pointed out that dissolving at higher temperatures will reduce the effectiveness of this product. Maximum affinity is attained when the product is applied from an acid bath at temperatures between 105 and 120 degrees F., so that it is not suitable for combination application during scouring, bleaching or dyeing. It is usually applied as a separate treatment at some convenient step during wet finishing. Best effects have been obtained on bleached goods, but very good results have also been produced on unbleached materials, Ciba reports.

Arnold Hoffman & Co. Inc. supplies **"Sparlite"** fluorescent whitening agents. **"Sparlite C"** is designated by the company as a fluorescent whitening agent for use in increasing the whiteness of bleached or undyed textiles or for enhancing the appearance of dyed materials. **"Sparlite P"** is a readily soluble optical brightener which may be used in the manufacture or aftertreatment of paper to improve whiteness or to enhance the brightness of colored paper. The material possesses the property of absorbing invisible ultra violet light and emitting it as blue light. Thus, if the source of light contains UV rays **"Sparlite P"** has the effect of adding blue to the reflected light resulting in improved whiteness and, since there is an overall increase in the amount of visible light reflected, a brighter white is obtained than with the commonly used blue dyestuffs.

Sizings

Penick & Ford, Ltd., markets **"Penford Gums,"** hydroxyethyl ether derivatives of corn starch, for use as sizing materials in the paper and textile industry. The company points out that these materials show no tendency to form the usual stiff corn starch gels on aging since hydroxyethyl ether groups are present on the starch molecules. The same property leads to improved viscosity stability on cooling, decreased retrogration tendency and improved water-holding ability.

These gums find use in the paper industry for surface sizing, for beater or furnish addition, for solid fiber, corrugating or general adhesives applications. In the textile field, **"Penford Gums"** find use for warp sizing, textile printing and finishing and cord polishing and thread glazing.

"Kofilm" starch derivatives, marketed by National Starch Products Inc., are relatively new materials for use in the paper and textile industries. These starch derivatives are referred to chemically as starch acetate esters and sometimes as acetylated starch. For textile applications, **"Kofilms"** are recommended for warp sizing and for finishing, either alone or in combination with thermosetting resins for crease proof finishes. The binding ability of these acetylated starches is reported to have proven particularly effective for offset and other printing papers where high pick strength is needed to overcome the heavy tack of some inks.

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NEW YORK (RE 29820)—Alexander Kane, Edwin F. Novy, Bronson Philhower.

CLEVELAND (LOng 1-0544)—Henry G. Seed, 17717 Lomond Boulevard, Cleveland 22, Ohio

MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.

DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 33*

Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls ... lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. ... gal. 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. ... lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. ... lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns. lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat. southern cns. ... lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ... lb. .28 - .30
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ... ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ... ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. ... lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns ... lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ... gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. ... gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. ... gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. ... gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah ... gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ... gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ... gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. ... gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio ... gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio ... gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. ... gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. ... gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. ... gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J ... gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. ... gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. ... gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill ... gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd ... gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. ... gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. ... gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. ... gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. ... gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. ... gal. .28½- —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .26 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .09 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
36°-38°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xyliline, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .33 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ... lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ... lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. ... lb. .40 - .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. ... lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots. ... lb. 24.00 - 33.00
extra, bots. ... lb. 24.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ... lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms ... lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms ... lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms ... lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. ... lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd. ... lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .16½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... lb. .18½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb .13 - —
Prime western slabs, New York. lb. .13½- —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
leaded 50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
USP, gran., dms. ... lb. .26 - —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms. ... lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ... lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 35% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd.E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. ... lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works ... lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works ... lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works ... lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ... lb. .66 - —
Zirconium Oxide,
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅝- —

Imports at US Ports

—*Continued from page 54*

CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Glasgow
ETHYL BUTANOL—88 dms, Hamburg
FLUORSPAR—3,013 tons, Tampico
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,048 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
7,234 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HEXANOL—30 dms, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemical Co, Glasgow
MENTHOL—115 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
15 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Santos
MOLASSES—1,411,275 gals, Publicker Co, Santa Cruz
801,920 gals, Publicker Co, Havana
OLEYL ALCOHOL—31 dms, A & S Corp, Kobe
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,251 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
100 cks, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,160 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bangkok
670 bgs, Poons Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
754 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—55 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—110 kgs, W C Auger & Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—20 cks, H M Newhall & Co, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,140 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BONE ASH—100 bgs, F P Dow, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—410 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
1,377 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Rosario
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
86 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CODLIVER OIL—10 dms, Pacific National Bank, Bergen
10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bulan
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, Iloilo
DILL SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
IMPREGNATING SALT—109 dms, McCormick & Baxter Creosoting Co, Gothenburg
LIVERMEAL—596 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—60 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
150 bgs, McCormick & Co, Marseille
PLANTANUS LEAVES—4 cs, Rainbow Color Chemical Co, Genoa
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—400 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—625 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—397 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TURMERIC—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Alleppey

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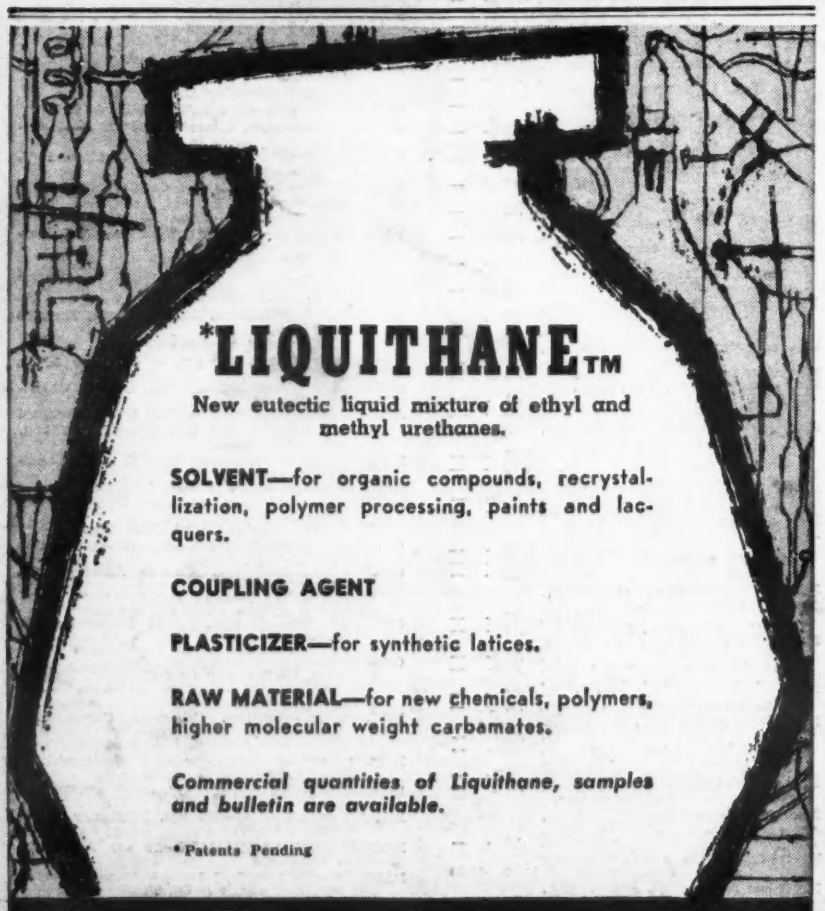

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